FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTER-AMERICAN BANK MAKES LOANS MORE AVAILABLE

FL272122 Bridgetown CANA in English 2036 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 27, CANA -- The least-developed member states of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), including some Caribbean states, will from next year have increased access to its soft loan resources to finance social infrastructure, the IDB has announced.

Beginning January 1, 1986 a portion of the foreign exchange resources of the fund for special operations will be able to be allocated for investments in selected areas of agriculture, rural development, and urban development, a statement from the IDB's Kingston office said. Such activities will be eligible from the fund provided they mainly benefit low-income groups. The bank will therefore be able to provide foreign exchange credits for up to 90 per cent of the total cost of acceptable projects.

Under the IDB's sixth replenishment for the 1983-86 period, its capital resources were increased by U.S. 15 billion dollars and its soft loan window, the fund for special operations, by U.S. 703 million.

The IDB's soft funds is for use by the less-developed member countries and targetted primarily for social infrastructure projects in education, health and nutrition, water and sewerage systems, and for reinvestment studies.

The bank said the expansion of the criteria for the use of the special operation funds followed the difficulties being experienced by the Latin American countries in realising local counterpart resources for their development projects.

ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION FORMED

PA011600 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Yesterday in Peten, delegates of 10 countries in the region signed a document establishing the Association of Electoral Institutions of Central America and the Caribbean [Asociacion de Organismos Electorales de Centroamerica y el Caribe]. Representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and several Caribbean island nations such as Antigua, Jamaica, and St Lucia signed the organization's charter. Panama's participation is pending the ratification of its new government in view of the resignation of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta on Friday.

Outside the formal courtesy shown to the participants in the conference that was held last week in Guatemala City and that closed on Saturday in Peten, some commentaries and criticisms were voiced over the presence of Nicaragua which is represented by an electoral institution that last year endorsed a process that included constant harassment of the opposition.

Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, who on 14 January will turn over the government to an elected civilian government, closed the conference of electoral institutions with a speech in which he reiterated the Army's desire to respect the future president of the nation as its commander in chief.

[Begin Mejia recording] For the provisional government that I head, this international event gives impetus to the process that will take place in Guatemala on 3 November and that will implement the regulations that you have established in this charter based on international human rights.

I think we have kept the promise we made 2 years ago: to return to a constitutional system in Guatemala as soon as possible through free and honest elections as your charter states. I am sure that we will fulfill our promises because we have kept our past promises. We had a test in the Constituent Assembly elections on 1 July 1984. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, an eminently free and sovereign institution respected by the other government institutions, fulfilled that important mission. The one still ahead is even more important because it will lead to a change in the leader of the Republic. He will be the man nominated by the various political parties and the man who will receive the votes of the majority of the people in a free and honest election. We are sure that we will guarantee them. As representative of the Guatemalan Army, I am sure that we will be ready to respect the orders of the new commander in chief of the Army who will be the constitutional and civilian president of the Republic. [Words indistinct] I am sure that we will emerge fine because it is time that Latin America in general advances with democratic governments. [end recording]

CARTAGENA GROUP RECOMMENDS REGIONAL CONFERENCE

FL261840 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1610 GMT 26 Sep 85

[By Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] United Nations, New York, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The countries of Latin America have urged that an extraordinary conference of Latin American finance and foreign ministers be held to study regional problems and recommend specific action to be taken in the coming months.

Following a meeting behind closed doors of the Cartagena group, these nations approved a resolution calling for concrete measures and specific steps to cope with the precarious Latin American economic situation.

In the name of the Cartagena group, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias said the meeting evaluated the worsening Latin American economic situation caused by the drop in raw materials prices and by growing protectionism. Speaking at a press conference, Iglesias said there is a consensus of opinion among the chiefs of state and foreign ministers attending the UN General Assembly and that this consensus will help them face the debt problem. However, the members of the Cartagena group acknowledged that the industrialized countries have shown signs of greater sensitivity towards the debt problem. This new sensitivity, Iglesias said, should lead to concrete steps toward dialogue on Latin American regional problems. Whether or not that sensitivity will lead to a political dialogue between debtors, banks, creditor governments, and multilateral financial institution still remains to be seen, he clarified.

An urgent meeting will be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, before 1985 ends to build a consensus and weigh the need for joint action by nations in the area.

GUYANA, NICARAGUA, CUBA DISCUSS JOINT PROJECTS

FL012204 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 1, CANA -- Guyana, Nicaragua and Cuba are exploring the possibility of triangular agriculture co-operation to reduce their dependence on foreign food, official sources here said today. The three socialist countries will pay attention to the cultivation of crops which will provide foods normally imported from outside the Caribbean and Latin American region, the sources said. These include sorghum, wheat, a wide variety of legumes and other crops. The agriculture projects are likely to be sited in Guyana. Discussions so far have been taking place at diplomatic levels, the sources said.

RETIRED GENERALS DENY TRYING TO INFLUENCE TRIAL

PY281919 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Sep 85

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Four retired generals yesterday denied a news story that they met with Army chief of staff Hector Rios Erenu to warn against the possible consequences of the trial of the nine former military commanders charged with widespread human rights abuses during the so-called dirty war against subversion.

The four, in a statement issued by the Army, admitted having met with Rios Erenu but denied a report in the business journal AMBITO FINANCIERO that they discussed the possible outcome of the trial.

AMBITO yesterday reported that the generals had said Army officers would not allow ex-Presidents Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola to be demoted in rank and that if the former junta chiefs were to be sentenced, their terms should be served in military and not civilian, prisons.

But federal prosecutor Julio Cesar Strassera immediately challenged the reported discussion, saying the president decides where sentences should be served and that "demotion is implicit when common crimes are committed."

The four generals refuting the report were Ramon Diaz Bessone, Antonio Bussi, Carlos Chasseing and Luciano Jauregui.

Meanwhile, military sources denied an AMBITO report that Colonel Ricardo Bruno, second-in-command at the 1st Cavalry Brigade in Tandil, requested retirement to protest the ex-junta trial. The sources said differences between Bruno and his immediate superior, General Mario Martino, led him to request retirement.

In Mendoza, Air Force chief-of-staff Ernesto Crespo warned that certain parts of society are jeopardizing the country's stability.

"We will not tolerate teachings that dismember" society, he added. "No one will stop us from reaching our goal because at stake is the destiny of the Air Force, which we must perserve at all costs."

Crespo called for face-to-face discussion between the military and its critics and "not public criticisms that only bring hatred between men and lower the prestige of the institution."

Military grumblings appeared as well late Thursday night, when 1,000 civilians and officers attended the monthly mass organized by the Relatives of the Victims of Subversion (FAMUS). Hundreds of persons shouted chants supportive of the Armed Forces and Videla, one of the nine former chiefs on trial. Among those present were ex-president Reynaldo Bignone, Maria Julia Alsogaray -- the Democratic Centre Union's top candidate in the November polls -- and the Peronist politician Alejandro Herrera.

SHIPS LEAVE FOR EXERCISES IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY011749 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- The Navy operations command has reported that this morning ships left Puerto Belgrano navy base to begin exercises in the South Atlantic. The ships involved are the destroyers Hercules, Espiro, and Brown; the corvette Drummond, and the patrol boats Sobral and Irigoyen, which will operate jointly with other navy units. The exercises will be completed this week.

GOVERNMENT, COB REACH AGREEMENT; STRIKE ENDS

PY030257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 2 Oct (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and the government tonight jointly announced the end of the hunger strike by some 7,000 miners and of the conflict that has paralyzed the mining sector, in return for the release of banished labor leaders.

Some COB leaders, mainly miners' leaders, issued a document on behalf of the labor organization lifting the general strike decreed on 4 September and the hunger strike that began on 16 September. The COB document states that the labor conflicts caused by the new economic policy under implementation as of 29 August will be dealt with within the framework of the labor code.

For its part, the government promised to release the labor leaders who were banished to localities in the Bolivian jungles, many of whom have already returned to La Paz. However, the state of siege will not be lifted.

Under the terms of the agreement between the COB and the government, a joint commission will analyze the economic model imposed by the Paz Estenssoro administration, but without changing its essential features.

State of Siege Extended

PY021442 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Oct (AFP) -- A pact between the congressional blocs of the MNR (Nationalist Revolutionary Movement) and the ADN (Nationalist Democratic Alliance, conservative) today allowed the Bolivian Congress to approve an extension of the state of siege that was imposed on 19 September by President Victor Paz.

The MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left), the PS-1 (Socialist Party-One), the pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese Communist Parties, and campesino congressmen voted against the state of siege, a measure that suspends important constitutional guarantees for a period of 90 days.

Prior to achieving the pact, Victor Paz, the head of state and MNR leader, and General Hugo Banzer, the ADN leader, held a lengthy conversation. At the conclusion of their talks they decided to coordinate efforts to defend the democratic system.

At the same time, Simon Reyes, the leader of the miners federation and of the pro-Soviet Communist Party, has reported that the negotiations to achieve an agreement between the CPB (Bolivian Labor Confederation] and the government are well advanced. If this agreement is reached, the COB will suspend its general and hunger strikes (which are mainly being carried out by the miners), and the executive branch will allow the return of 121 people who have been banished to the Amazon region, including labor leader Juan Lechin.

COCAINE CRYSTALLIZING LABORATORY DISMANTLED

PY271706 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 26 Sep (EFE) -- Colonel Guido Lopez, director of the Police Drug Department, has reported that a few days ago, police forces working against drug trafficking dismantled one of the biggest cocaine crystallizing laboratories ever found in Bolivia.

Lopez reported that no arrests were made and no drugs were found during the police raid in a jungle region of Beni Department, on the Brazilian border. The modern installation had enough material, however -- ether, acetone, infrared spotlights, machines -- to produce about 2,000 kg of cocaine.

On Monday, 30 September, General Julio Vargas Soto, Bolivian police commander, will travel to Bogota to coordinate ways to combat drug trafficking with his Colombian colleague.

Col Guido Lopez said: We have daily contact with the intelligence services of the countries involved in the drug problem, such as Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, and others. He added that cooperation agreements with the United States are still in force, particularly the air support agreement. The Bolivian officer reported that U.S. aid will increase to strengthen control posts, patrols, and the intelligence services.

Guido Lopez stressed that, through September, the Bolivian police have seized 3 tons of cocaine, which is more than it seized in 1984, but that this figure is still insignificant when compared to the 200 tons of the drug that leave the country annually.

In the 19 September police operation, the Drug Department found a large marijuana plantation of about 9 hectares, also in Beni, a region near Brazil. Besides the marijuana plantation it also found a hashish processing laboratory.

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR -- Today President Victor Paz Estenssoro received the credentials of Juan Bolivar Diaz Santana, new Dominican Republic concurrent ambassador to Bolivia. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 85 PY]

MERCHANT FLEET DIRECTOR -- Corvette captain Jose Zurita Illino has been installed as director of the national merchant fleet which reports to the under secretariat of maritime, river, and lacustrine interests. Zurita has been appointed by the Bolivian Navy Command. [Text] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 85 PY]

YPFB GENERAL MANAGER -- Engineer Jorge Flores Lopez will be installed this afternoon as the new YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] general manager. Flores Lopez is replacing engineer Gaston Prudencio. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 85 PY]

NEW TELEVISION STATION -- A new television station, Channel 6 America Television, will start broadcasting from La Paz beginning 28 September. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Sep 85 PY]

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY011253 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 85 p 20

[Excerpts] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's official visit begins today. The main purpose of the visit is to increase technological and scientific cooperation with Brazil and establish closer relations with the new Brazilian Government.

The Japanese minister arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday, 29 September, and today travels to Brasilia where he will hold individual meetings with President Jose Sarney, Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, Chamber of Deputies President Ulysses Guimaraes, Senate President Jose Fragelli, and Federal Supreme Court President Moreira Alves.

Tomorrow, 1 October, Minister Shintaro Abe will preside over the first session of the Science and Technology Joint Commission in Brasilia, and will travel to Sao Paulo in the afternoon to hold meetings with Governor Franco Montoro and the Japanese colony. On Wednesday, 2 October, the Japanese foreign minister will be in Rio de Janeiro, where he will pay a courtesy call on Governor Leonel Brizola. In the afternoon, he will be awarded the Machado de Assis medal and at 1700 he will give a lecture in the auditorium of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. At 1800, Minister Abe will dedicate the Cultural and Information Center of the Japanese Consulate.

Supports Debt Position

PY021614 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe yesterday promised Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal that his country will support Brazil's position with regard to the foreign debt and the rich countries' protectionism. He asked the Brazilian Government to study mechanisms for dialogue within the GATT in order to seek a common viewpoint on the controversial question of "services." The Japanese minister also said that Japan defends "a more constructive dialogue with the IMF and the World Bank, taking into account the peculiar situation of each country."

Minister Setubal assured that Brazil is making an all-out effort to meet its commitments with the IMF, but that at this time it needs more confidence from the credit institutions. He noted, however, that it is impossible to earmark 40 percent of the value of exports to servicing the foreign debt.

Takeshi Kagami, the spokesman for the delegation headed by the Japanese foreign minister, reported on the meeting of the two foreign ministers. He stated that Minister Abe expressed the Japanese Government's "high respect" for Brazil's effort to pay its foreign debt. He added that Brazil "is a country of great potential with significant weight in the world economy." Minister Abe also told Minister Setubal that the speech President Sarney gave at the opening of the UN General Assembly had left a good impression in economic circles. The Japanese Government, in turn, agreed that the foreign debt is not just an economic but also a political issue. He proposed a dual solution for the problem: the efforts of the debtor countries and the cooperation of the developed countries. Spokesman Kagami reported that Minister Setubal had stressed the importance of greater cooperation from the credit institutions, mentioning the World Bank as an example.

The Japanese Government believes that world trade will be "greatly jeopardized" if the GATT talks fail completely, Minister Abe said. Regarding the "worrisome" problem of protectionism, especially in the United States where Congress has defended the barriers to free trade, Minister Abe said that "there should be no impasse" and free trade "should be preserved."

Ministers Setubal and Abe yesterday afternoon installed the Japanese-Brazilian Commission for Technical and Scientific Cooperation. During the installation ceremony, Minister Setubal mentioned the growth of the Japanese economy as a result of investments in the computer industry and noted Brazil's promising prospects in this sector.

President Jose Sarney received the Japanese foreign minister late yesterday afternoon.

Urges Strengthening Ties

OW030059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Oct 2, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Wednesday that he plans to invite Latin American teachers to Japan to add further momentum to people-to-people and cultural exchanges with the region. Abe, visiting here on his way home from the UN General Assembly session in New York, was giving a lecture to the Brazilian Academy of Letters. He said that Japan and Brazil, as stable powers in the Asia-Pacific and Latin American regions, must strengthen their "total cooperative ties" in international political and economic affairs. The foreign minister further said he will exert pressure for cooperation in scientific, technological and other areas. He also called for Brazilian cooperation in the promotion of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, which he said is aimed at the protection of the free trade system.

Concludes Visit, Leaves for Mexico

OW030514 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Oct 2, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe wound up his visit to Brazil Wednesday night and left for Mexico. Abe was in Brazil on his way home from New York where he delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly. During his stay in Brazil, he met with Brazilian leaders and exchanged views on economic and trade issues. Abe is scheduled to arrive in Mexico City Thursday afternoon (early Friday morning Japan time).

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACCORD UNDER WAY

PY021358 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[By Jose Alexandre]

[Text] It can be said that the first steps leading to the implementation of the national accord proposed by President Jose Sarney have already been taken. Today the president met in his office with Finance Minister Dilson Funaro; Senator Albano Franco, president of the National Industrial Council, and 24 presidents of regional industrial federations.

During the meeting, (Salvador Viraci), acting president of the Sao Paulo Industrial Federation, told President Sarney that the rate of employment in the Sao Paulo area grew in September. According to (Viraci), (?9,800) new jobs were created in Sao Paulo State. President Sarney was pleased at the news and expressed his thanks for the businessmen's support of the government's economic policy. The president also referred to the struggle to reduce the inflation and interest rates, [words indistinct] that the economy should surpass the 5-percent growth target this year.

Concerning the national accord, President Sarney said that only with the support of the business and labor sectors will it be possible to attain the development level our nation expects to reach. Pursuant to this objective, on 30 September he asked the labor minister to begin talks with the workers and listen to their demands and suggestions.

The same instructions have gone to the ministers in charge of the economic area; that is to say, they will have to begin talks with the businessmen in order to hear their viewpoints. According to President Sarney, only on the basis of an understanding with the labor and business sectors will it be possible to reach a just political and economic model that can guarantee peace for the Brazilian people.

SENATOR DISCUSSES PDS POSITION ON ECONOMIC POLICY

PY270316 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Sep 85 p 37

[Interview with Roberto Campos, Social Democratic Party senator for Matto Grosso State by O GLOBO; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [O GLOBO] -- Senator, what will be the position of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] in face of the economic measures adopted by President Sarney's government now that Minister Dilson Funaro has taken over?

[Roberto Campos] -- Now the PDS has enough substance to act as an opposition party. Until Minister Dornelles resigned, we were inhibited by the trauma of President Tancredo Neves' death and the vagueness of the economic policies. We have been waiting for a definition between the Cornelles line -- which I supported from a distance, and which adopted a monetary policy, once again frustrated -- and the Sayad line. Now there is, finally, the populist option. We could discern its profile in the draft of the National Development Plan (PND), in Minister Sayad's speech, in the Chamber of Deputies, and in the declarations Minister Dilson Funaro made recently. However, there is no clear definition of what this policy will be.

[O GLOBO] -- The government has announced its intention to increase taxes so that the richer people can finance the public deficit.

[Roberto Campos] -- To increase taxes is an evasive solution. It evades confrontation with the basic problem: government expenses. New taxes are a way of financing the deficit, not of reducing it. Our recent history is discouraging. The government increases taxes in order to finance expenses, but ends up by augmenting them. A saying by French classicist Jean Baptiste Say states that: "The offer creates its own demand." I have changed it to: "Taxes create their own expenses." It is the opinion of the PDS that increasing taxes should be the last measure to adopt. First there should be cuts in the public expenses, a better tax collection system, and denationalization. I realize that the PDS did not cut expenses while it was in government, but it would be very awkward if the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], after having raised the flag in favor of changes, repeated the mistakes of the past.

[O GLOBO] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has already reiterated that cuts in the public expenditures are carried out every day but that the main cause of its deficit is its financial cost, which is being tackled by reducing interest rates.

[Roberto Campos] According to the Central Bank report, only 15.2 trillion cruzeiros of the 37 trillion cruzeiro treasury cash flow deficit correspond to financial costs.

It is not a question of an inertial inflation but rather of a dynamic deficit. Minister Dornelles had a plan to tackle the problem. The new economic team has still not defined what its new policy will be, what its exchange policy, or its salary policy will be. Regarding the central administration, the new team is shouldering a burden imposed by the previous government that granted exaggerated readjustments and promotions. Regarding the state-owned enterprises, the government is adopting a complaisant attitude by allowing salary adjustments above the inflation rate for productivity, and, in some cases, by advancing salary readjustment before the scheduled collective bargaining date. This policy is not in keeping with reality. The current production has to make up for the salary deficit of the past, has to see that the purchasing power is maintained and that employment rate recovers. All this cannot be done at once. Unfortunately, due to the lack of an organized overall policy during the past few years, it is difficult to convince the people that salaries are linked to the cost of the economy and inflation.

[O GLOBO] Do you believe that the economic policy guidelines represent a substantial change as the government maintains?

[Roberto Campos] The PMDB should apologize to Delfim [Delfim Netu, former planning minister] for having insulted him so much. In 1979 Delfim said that Brazil could not stop growing and that he was going to tackle inflation with growth; now Funaro says that Brazil cannot grow at a rate lower than 5 percent per year.

PCB REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SARNEY GOVERNMENT

PY011404 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Sao Paulo -- In a 2-day meeting that ended yesterday, 33 members of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] National Board decided to reiterate their support for the Jose Sarney Government, stressing the importance of the speech Sarney delivered to the United Nations in which he discussed the possibility of breaking with the IMF in order to execute the option for a nonrecessive economy. The PCB meeting, held at the Town Hall, assessed the current national political situation and the party's situation in the electoral campaigns that are taking place throughout the country. The communists defended the need for a strong performance in the municipal campaigns "to defeat reactionary candidates" such as Janio Quadros, candidate for Sao Paulo mayor, who they contend tries to reactivate anticommunism.

PCB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Alberto Goldman (Sao Paulo) stressed the importance of the unity and hegemony "of the democratic forces to prevent political regression in the country."

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE SEEKS TO INCREASE PCB NUMBERS

PY030238 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 2 Oct 85 p 55

[From the "Radar" page]

[Text] The CIA will have to update its report which estimates the Brazilian communist population at 8,000 members. The pro-Soviet Brazilian Communist Party already has more than 20,000 affiliated members and intends to expand this group with the organization of "big parties" throughout the country.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN RANCAGUA DURING PINOCHET'S VISIT

PY30225 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] It has been reported in Rancagua that three bombs exploded today in different places in this city, causing some property damage and some alarm among the people but no casualties, according to police sources.

The first bomb went off at 0905 200 meters from the El Cobre Highway near the El Cobre Hospital, causing no damage. The second bomb exploded at 0936 on the corner of Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins and (Almarca) Streets, causing some damage to the [name indistinct] building. The explosion took place a few meters away from the regional superintendency, located in front of the Rancagua parade ground.

The third bomb went off at 1625 during a civil-military ceremony presided over by Captain General Augusto Pinochet, marking the commemoration of the Rancagua disaster. The explosion took place on the corner of Freire and Estados Unidos Streets, three blocks from El Teniente Stadium where the ceremony was taking place. The weak explosion did not cause any damage.

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN VALPARAISO

PY021239 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A group of students and political activists today staged street demonstrations in downtown Valparaiso. The uniformed police managed to control the situation, according to the following report directly from Valparaiso.

[Begin report] More than a dozen detainees, much property damage, and the suspension of all traffic on Brazil Avenue are the results so far of this afternoon's violent incidents near the Valparaiso Catholic University. The Carabineros were forced to use tear-gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators. Some people were seen launching several objects and even dropping desks out of the (Jitter) building. The situation is rather tense at this moment in the area surrounding Brazil Avenue between Uruguay and Argentina Avenues. I want to repeat that all vehicular traffic has been suspended on Brazil Avenue. All traffic is moving on Errazaguiz Avenue.

Following a conservation with Patricio Gonzalez, a leader of the student federation, Radio Nacional is in the position to report that the student federation staged a march and then returned to the university in an orderly manner. The incidents that were provoked by some 100 students, most of whom do not belong to this university, are not the responsibility of the student federation of the Catholic University. [end report]

INCIDENTS OF DISORDER, ARRESTS IN SANTIAGO

PY022035 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Yesterday, 52 agitators were arrested in Santiago during disorders in the (?downtown) area. The police had to resort to the use of water cannons and the like to disperse the agitators, most of whom were (?children). The incidents began shortly after 1400 when a group of students accompanied to the courts one of those summoned [to testify in the hearing regarding the violent incidents in September]. Despite the fact that they were urged to [words indistinct], some of the more excited ones gathered at some street corners and chanted well-known political slogans. The police decided to make some arrests in those instances in which violence was reported.

8 Carabineros Injured

PY281819 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A total of 51 agitators were detained during incidents that took place between 1900 and 2100 on the night before last on the Alameda Promenade. This has been officially reported by Carabineros, adding that eight policemen were injured when they were attacked by the antisocial elements.

Among those detailed, 19 have broken the state security law and are at the disposal of the Interior Ministry. Another 27 were detained accused of disturbing public order. The remaining five will appear before the Second Military Court in Santiago, accused on assault and battery against Carabineros on duty. Carabineros have reported that those detailed for disturbing public order have been released, but should appear before the local Santiago police court. The eight policemen were only slightly injured during the incidents.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT TORTURED BY UNKNOWN ATTACKERS

PY021512 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Catholic Church sources have reported that a Chilean student who was kidnapped and tortured on two occasions over the past 4 months was burned on various parts of her body when she was attacked today in her home by an unidentified commando. Marcela Pradenas Toro, 18 years old, was taken to the emergency unit of the Sotero del Rio Hospital, south of Santiago, after her attackers burned her chest and arms with a piece of red-hot iron, according to her relatives.

The young girl, a law student at the University of Chile, was kidnapped in mid-June and early July by commandos who questioned her on her activities in church organizations.

The new attack occurred at the same time that a wave of riots shook Chilean universities, after the main leaders were arrested last weekend charged with promoting subversion against the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

GENERAL MATTHEI APPROVES NATIONAL ACCORD

PY021300 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The court has requested the appearance of a retired Air Force officer to testify in the case of the 10 missing members of the Community Party of Chile [PCCh]. He will have to testify within the next few days.

General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Air Force and member of the Government Junta, has stated that Roberto Fuentes Borinson is currently in South Africa. Matthei added that Fuentes has been asked to return to testify before the judge who is hearing the case.

In a conversation with reporters at the end of a legislative meeting, Gen Matthei also discussed other subjects, among them the so-called National Accord that some national sectors have signed.

[Begin Matthei recording] I think they are respectable citizens who have joined forces, and perhaps a basic agreement could be reached with all citizens, a commitment with democracy, democracy in capital letters.

I can only approve with satisfaction the fact that an important group of citizens has signed an agreement for democracy. This makes me feel optimistic about the future, provided that all antidemocratic groups remain outside, especially those who from the very beginning have stated that this society is rotten. This cannot be tolerated and must be eliminated. So, for those who have assumed a commitment, I can only say that I approve the Accord with great satisfaction. [end recording]

I want democracy to be preserved, Matthei stated. However, referring to the National Accord, he said that there are many signatories who have no clear idea yet of the significance of the agreement. The antidemocratic groups must remain outside any agreement, the general stated. He concluded by saying that an agreement on democracy must exist among all citizens.

Pinochet Comments

PY030122 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Let us recall that the president of the Republic is in the city of Rancagua today, where this morning he stated that the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, which was signed by 11 political parties within the framework of the call for national reconciliation made by Cardinal Fresno, is acceptable and very interesting. Thus, the president answered a question from the press concerning an opinion voiced yesterday in Santiago by Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei, stating that the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy is a very important step. As we reported earlier, President Pinochet stated that although the accord is interesting, it is far from being a reality. Men, unlike animals, always stumble on the same stone twice, he said.

CUADRA ON POLITICAL USE OF COURT DECISIONS

PY022034 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Regarding the court decisions issued by Judge Sergio Valenzuela, Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra has stated that the government deplores the fact that some people are attributing political connotations to those court rulings that are not in their favor.

Judge Valenzuela is investigating the violent incidents that occurred in Chile in September. As a result of this investigation he has indicted student and union leaders for inciting violence, thus violating the state security law. Cuadra said that some people are misconstruing the court decisions.

[Begin Cuadra recording] It is well known that the government has always contended that it is up to the courts to decide on such important issues as this. In keeping with the will of the public regarding court rulings, it is the government's policy to uphold court rulings whether they are beneficial or detrimental to personal interests. In view of the fact that the violence and tension that the country experienced on 4 September had a great impact on public opinion, the government had decided to resort to the courts. The government upholds the decisions made by special Judge Sergio Valenzuela, but it does not support and it regrets that some people are attributing political connotations to the court decisions. [end recording]

CASE OF MISSING COMMUNISTS INVESTIGATED

PY302152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2135 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 28 Sep (EFE) -- Otto Trujillo Miranda, former agent of the Chilean military government, has shown five former secret prisons to a judge who is investigating the case of 10 missing prisoners.

The former agent, who from 1973 to 1976, was a member of the Air Force Intelligence Directorate (Difach), particpated in the repression of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and the Communist Party (PCCh).

According to local press today, the case of the 10 missing prisoners, who were leaders of the PCCh, is being investigated by Judge Carlos Cerda. At some time or other the ten were held in these five prisons. Two of those jails were in the residential district of Las Condes, two others in the southern districts of La Florida and Gran Avenida, and another one in the northern district of Colina, all in the city of Santiago.

Judge Cerda had Trujillo Miranda brought from the prison of Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago, because another agent involved in this trial, Miguel Estay, alias El Fanta, had mentioned him in his statements. Trujillo Miranda was serving a sentence in Punta Arenas for counterfeiting. Last year, Andres Valenzuela, another Difach deserter, mentioned both Trujillo and Estay in an interview he granted to the opposition magazine CAUCE. Today's local press reports that Trujillo supplied detailed information about jails, rendezvous sites, liaison sectors, infiltration and communication systems, key residences, and the identities of those who have been held in each of these secret jails. These places have been used by the so-called Joint Command. According to Trujillo, this antisubversive group was made up of five members from each branch of the forces of order and security: the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Carabineros. Trujillo said that this Joint Command is responsible for the arrest and disappearance of dozens of communists.

On the other hand, the Supreme Court decided that Judge Cerda should hear the cases and study the records of almost 1,000 pending cases of missing prisoners. Investigations into the whereabouts of these prisoners have, so far, proved unsuccessful.

Air Force sources have denied that Colonel Roberto Fuentes Morrison, named by the agents as one of the chiefs of the Joint Command, is the Chilean military attache in South Africa. These sources asserted that he is taking a specialization course in South Africa.

General Gustavo Leigh, retired, now in opposition to General Augusto Pinochet's regime, has told a newspaper that the Air Force had nothing to fear from its alleged participation in the cases of missing prisoners. Gen Leigh was Air Force commander and a member of the Government Junta during the period covered in the charges of the former agents. The former officers also requested that no vindictive or revengeful attitudes be adopted against the Armed Forces.

APPELLATE COURT JUDGE ORDERS ARREST OF STUDENTS

PY021245 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A trial judge from the Santiago Court of Appeals, Sergio Valenzuela, has ordered the arrest of Yerko Ljubetic, chairman of the student federation of the University of Chile. Ljubetic's arrest is connected to the investigations the judge is conducting following the charges brought by the government against the organizers of the demonstration staged on 4 September.

The judge worked intensively today, questioning several people included in the list presented by the government. This morning he also ordered the arrest of Raul Zuniga Galdames, a student leader at Bio-Bio University. Among the people questioned by Judge Valenzuela were Alejandro Traverso, Gloria Sotourbina, Luis Borni, Guillermo Sharting, and Carlos Vazquez, all of whom are members of the Chilean Teachers Association. He also ordered the release of several individuals.

ARMED FORCES SUGGEST LAW TO FIGHT TERRORISM, CRIME

PA300306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0038 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (EFE) -- The Armed Forces have suggested to the Colombian Government that it issue a law against terrorism, extortion, and kidnapping.

A spokesman for Narino Palace, seat of the presidency, reported today that the request was delivered by Armed Forces Commander General Augusto Moreno Guerrero and will be studied by President Betancur.

The initiative, which will be submitted to Congress by the government, provides for new mechanisms against kidnappers and terrorists, who currently come under the jurisdiction of civilian judges, such as a maximum sentence of 30 years in a military court. According to the bill, kidnappings would be dealt with directly by the 14 military brigades operating in Colombia. The source said that if the new law is enacted, the wave of threats, murders, and attacks on judiciary officials would be averted and the number of kidnappings would be reduced. The bands of kidnappers and the guerrilla groups are holding over 50 people captive, including student Camila Michelsen Nino, daughter of Banker Jaime Michelsen Uribe, who was kidnapped last Monday in Bogota.

Last week the government created the Intelligence Command Against Extortion and Kidnappings [Comando de Inteligencia Antiextorsion y Secuestro -- CIAS], which operates in conjunction with military institutions in all regions of the country.

EPL MEMBERS OCCUPY TOWNSHIP, ROB BANK

PA011913 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Villavicensio (Colombia), 28 Sep (EFE) -- The Popular Liberation Army (EPL), which agreed to a truce with the Armed Forces in August 1984, emerged today with the occupation of the El Castillo township in the eastern plains where several rebels staged a bank robbery.

Military sources indicated that a column of 30 armed guerrillas wearing military uniforms raided the township in Meta Department, 300 km southeast of Bogota, and threatened the inhabitants. The attackers identified themselves as members of the 24 July Heroes Group. After delivering speeches, they attacked the local office of the Agrarian Bank, a government banking entity, making off with an undetermined sum of money.

The township's authorities said they were aware of the rebels' presence in the region for several months, and recalled the 24 July assault on the same bank where they stole 6 million pesos ($40,000). The pro-Maoist EPL signed the peace agreements with the government of President Belisario Betancur on 28 August 1984.

The 7th Army Brigade, headquartered in Villavicencio (capital of the department), launched a search for the 30 rebels after the raid. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the 3d Brigade, based in Valle del Cauca in southwest Colombia, said that calm has been restored in the region and peasants are returning to their lands.

The military launched the Vallecaucano Clamor operation against the 19 April Movement (M-19) near the municipalities of Florida and Andalucia which, from 16 September to last Friday, has resulted in more than 50 casualties on both sides.

The source indicated that in the past few hours the bodies of three more rebels were found. He said that although the situation is normal following the retreat of 300 M-19 men toward the departments bordering the central Andean mountain range, the pursuit will continue.

POLICE DISCOVER M-19 PLANS IN BOGOTA AREA

PA012016 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota -- Terrorist plans that were to be implemented during the next few hours in this capital, as well as plans for a summit meeting of the M-19 [19 April Movement] leaders in the Bogota area were discovered by police authorities at the end of an operation south of Bogota, in which 11 M-19 guerrillas were killed and 18 others detained under suspicion.

This was reported to Caracol by a spokesman of the Bogota Police Command, who added that the following weapons were found in the guerrillas' possession: seven highly destructive bombs, eight fragmentation grenades, six submachine guns, and nine revolvers and sawed-off carbines.

The bodies of the dead guerrillas -- eight men and three women -- are still at the amphitheater of the Legal Medicine Institute, where they were transferred yesterday for the legal formalities.

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BOGOTA

PA302014 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Trade relations between Colombia and the GDR were strengthened this week as a result of the visit to Bogota by the GDR deputy foreign minister. Foundations have been established for permanent consultations on the most important current international topics.

GDR exports to Colombia amounted to $9.3 million last year while Colombia exported $17 million worth of products, mainly coffee and bananas, to the GDR. For the first time, Colombia exported cotton and shoes to the GDR. For the last 22 years, Colombia has participated in the world famous Leipzig fair. The GDR wants to increase its exports to Colombia through the sale of heavy construction machinery, chemical plants, ships, cranes, and port installations. Communist Germany also has great potential in the computer industry and laboratory equipment for medical and educational research.

According to the GDR deputy foreign minister, his country supports Colombia and the Contadora Group's efforts for peace in Central America, international political negotiations on the foreign debt as Latin America has requested, and the establishment of a new international economic order based on the rights and duties of states established in the United Nations.

ALFARO LIVES DAMMIT HOLDS 3 NEWSMEN HOSTAGE

PA020150 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Alfaro Lives Dammit movement has held three newsmen of well-known newspapers in Cuenca hostage. It has been reported that the group kidnapped the newsmen temporarily to announce statements related to the group members' subversive activities. The names of the newsmen, who have been found after their release, are: (Carlos Merchan), (Maria Flores y Flores), and (Marta Cardoze de Piedra). Our correspondent in Cuenca has more.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Cuenca reporter speaking. The subversive group Alfaro Lives Dammit raided Cuenca yesterday afternoon and took three local newsmen captive. The three were taken to an unidentified place in the city by masked men. The newsmen were later forced to enter a building, and to hold press conference and make several statements regarding the current political situation.

Specifically, they were forced to make a number of accusations against the Leon Febres Cordero government and the local oligarchy that rules the country. In our next newscast, we will give details of the contents of the statements made by one of the Alfaro Lives Dammit movement's five leaders.

The newsmen, whose location was disclosed yesterday afternoon by persons connected to the Alfaro Lives Dammit movement, are Dr (Carlos Merchan), HCJB, the Voice of the Andes correspondent, (Maria Flores y Flores), correspondent of the [words indistinct] newspaper, and (Marta Cardoze de Piedra), announcer for the Radio La Voz del Tomebamba radio station. [end recording]

POSITION ON OIL PRODUCTION 'JUST, NON-NEGOTIABLE'

PA291358 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Ecuador's decision to increase its oil production quota to 100,000 barrels per day is just and non-negotiable, said Acting Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Santos, on the eve of his trip to Vienna. At the meeting, the 13 OPEC member countries will analyze the redistribution of quotas next 3 October, within the context of a 16 million barrels per day limit. [Words indistinct] Saudi Arabia to maintain a formula in relation to the market prices for its oil in transactions with certain companies was due to a special and temporary situation, according to Acting Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Santos.

FOREIGN MINISTER SALDIVAR ADDRESSES UN ASSEMBLY

PY022330 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] It has been reported in New York City that Foreign Minister Dr Carlos A. Saldivar has stated before the United Nations that "Paraguay is the subject of a great evil legend which has been concocted abroad by people with shameful goals."

This denunication was made during the [40th] UN General Assembly, Saldivar addressed the Assembly yesterday afternoon, stating that in Paraguay "the political and civilian rights established in the most demanding international legal instruments are effective." Saldivar also stated the pressing need to enact "an international convention against terrorism in order to halt this scourge so that the culprits are unable to find a haven under any status."

Another report to ULTIMA HORA from New York states that "Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar gave a different twist to the 40th UN General Assembly by making a frankly optimistic speech, almost completely devoid of any worrisome aspects." The report also states that "referring to the Central American issue, the foreign minister harshly condemned the intervention of an extracontinental superpower, through a state in the region, which extremely prejudicial interests [harmful] to the stability and liberty prevailing on the American continent."

"Concerning the Paraguayan foreign debt, Saldivar stated that it is controllable and that it does not constitute a mortgage of the national economy. He also endorsed the ROK membership in the United Nations. The ROK is a peaceful and hard-working state, Saldivar said," the report concludes.

MINISTER MONTANARO DENIES COLORADO PARTY SPLIT

PY272305 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Sep 85 p 6

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro yesterday stressed that "the split within the Colorado Party has been invented by the press. It reflects the dissatisfaction of some sectors that want to create that belief, because they do not trust the authority of our chiefs, who, from the Lopez Palace and from the party's executive board, give the instructions." Minister Montanaro is also first vice president of the National Republican Association and president of the electoral commission of the Cocuere neighborhood in San Lorenzo. During a civic party ceremony in subprecinct No 16 of that neighborhood, Montanaro gave the main speech and, referring to a party member's preoccupation, he asserted: "We can say publicly that the party is not split and will never be split. We do not conduct militant or traditionalist campaigns. All we ask is that the Colorado Party members be faithful Stroessner followers."

COLORADO PARTY WARNS CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

PY012205 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Oct 85

["Voice of the Colorado Party" commentary]

[Text] The national Constitution expressly guarantees the freedom of thought, expression, and information. The Constitution states that this freedom is inviolable, but -- and this is important -- preaching hatred and class struggle among Paraguayans or fomenting crime and violence in its exercise will not be allowed.

The laws can be freely criticized, as journalism in any of its forms can be freely practiced. Nevertheless, the Constitution says that no individual, publishing enterprise, radio or television station can irresponsibly publish immoral articles or questions that jeopardize national security and defense.

This Constitution was approved under the constitutional government of President Stroessner, in a democratic multiparty, and national convention. The government will continue to enforce its provisions, especially in the area of journalism which, as is known, constitutes one of the the instruments used by subversion. Through the media, the international left masterminds the sinister operation to destroy peace, order, and democracy in our country. For this reason, some press organs which did not measure their words had to be intervened because they went off the normal path and ventured into subversion, thus permitting the infiltration of agents of communism. In this way, newspaper pages or radio waves came to the forefront of clever leftist propaganda which, as is known, is the forerunner of violence, chaos, and terror.

As the saying goes, the bad seed never dies. We have been observing and reported in July 1984, that a new front of that negative journalistic campaign against the government of President Stroessner has been opened. The old front was the ill-reputed newspaper of the Yegros Street gay [Aldo Zuccolillo, owner of the intervened newspaper ABC COLOR]. The propagandists have since moved to SENDERO, the supposedly official organ of the Paraguayan Church, and we say supposedly because it is impossible to conceive that a pro-leftist weekly could be the mouthpiece of the church. We make this clarification out of consideration for the good priests, who devote their ministry to the true objectives of religion. We know that many priests, the great majority, have never veered from the teachings of Christ. Unfortunately, there are some infiltrators who, like blood clots that block circulation, contaminate as centers of Marxist penetration into the church itself. One example of this is the bishop of the red cassock, who continues to do and say whatever comes to his mind, disregarding Pope John Paul II's ban on God's ministers meddling in political problems.

So that it will not be said that we invent, that we slander, or that we lie, one need only to read the latest copies of Shining Path, excuse us, we mean SENDERO; especially the last issue in which the sadly notorious, former acolytes of the Yegros Street gay, now posing as Catholic journalists, have taken SENDERO to the byways of infamy, which was characteristic of the mystifying and confusing line of the ill-reputed newspaper [ABC COLOR] that had long been the mouthpiece of subversion in Paraguay. In previous commentaries, we have already discussed the deserter from obligatory military service, the frustrated playwright who was discharged from the police force for being high-handed and irresponsible, who incited violation of the law by proposing that the Constitution be gang-raped, who is an obscure figure entangled in immorality, frauds, arrests. Well, this individual is now an official columnist for the mouthpiece of the church. This is really confusing and does not let one understand who is who in the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference, since to allow a traitorous communist criminal to write on behalf of the church is frankly hard to understand.

If this deserter and frustrated playwright, this physical and mental impotent, is a member of the SENDERO staff, one cannot be surprised that a former alter ego of the Yegros Street gay should be the director of this organ. We refer to Miss Ilde [Silvero] excuse us, to Hilde, a poisonous snake who excretes her venom all over the pages of SENDERO.

And next to Miss Ilde, excuse us, to Hilde, the bearded Edwin[Britez] and the former priest Secundino [Nunex] who could not uphold his oath of abstinence and celibacy.

But let's go back to the clarification we started to make regarding the journalistic line and style of the Sendero Luminoso [Shining Path], excuse me, SENDERO and the journalists. Many of these journalists are well-known leftists, lawbreakers, con men, and Army deserters, although one of them, Gonzalez Del Valle, got to the rank of first officer of the police. We have been saying that these lawbreakers, con men, and Army deserters cannot be blamed on all the priests in Paraguay, because the Bible says that there are all colors and classes in the vineyards of the Lord. There are saints and sinners, and sinner saints, as is in the case of the mouthpiece of the church, which has turned into a follower of the subversive campaign of the ill-reputed newspaper that was closed by the government. If the latter was the mouthpiece of subversion and terrorism, SENDERO is going down the same path because, just like in that ill-reputed newspaper, everything that is against the government finds space on its pages under large headlines. On the other hand, it minimizes whatever is positive about the government. There is an amazing resemblance between SENDERO and the ill-reputed newspaper that was closed down.

Please note that we do not want SENDERO to be closed as was the ill-reputed newspaper. But we want ot go on record that SENDERO is following the same track as the ill-reputed mouthpiece of subversion and terrorism which, thank God, was expelled from the game when the umpire showed it the red card [reference to expulsion of soccer players from games for unsportsmanlike conduct]. If the ill-fated newspaper preached hatred among Paraguayans, the Sendero Luminoso, sorry, SENDERO is doing the same. Each issue of SENDERO proves our assertion, because, just like each issue of the ill-fated newspaper, SENDERO has embarked on the reproachable campaign of discrediting the branches of the state.

Just as the ill-fated newspaper used to do, SENDERO is now hurling offenses against government officials and is baselessly accusing some authorities of the state without providing evidence, thus revealing, deliberately or not, its intention to disturb public order and upset the country's peaceful coexistence. We limit ourselves to this brief commentary on the affronts by an organ of the press that calls itself the voice of the Paraguayan Catholic Church, but which,as we have seen, is steering down the wrong and crooked path, in the Luminoso Sendero of subversion. And as is typical of Marxism, this professedly Catholic newspaper attacks in order to draw attention and then poses as the victim, according to its convenience.

This time it will be difficult to deceive the people. The wounds inflicted by the ill-reputed newspaper have not yet healed, and the consequences of the damage caused by the nudist fisherman of Anacua are still with us. So SENDERO will have to be careful not to follow the wrong path. It should be careful that in its campaign it does not distort reality. It should be careful not to depart from journalistic ethics by distorting the foundations and principles of the Paraguayan reality. Let it be careful not to preach hatred among Paraguayans. Beware, SENDERO, of not respecting the nation's Constitution so that you do not have to complain later. SENDERO and the infiltrators who took shelter there should know that the constitutional government of President Alfredo Stroessner is strong enough to snuff out any new expression of a divisionist, antinational, antidemocratic, and anti-Paraguayan press.

Vade retrome, [Get thee behind me] SENDERO!

MEETING FORMS BASIS FOR UNION MOVEMENT

PY021552 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Oct 85 p 43

[Text] A group of Paraguayan unionists, some of whom have received labor union leader training abroad, recently met at the home of Dr Modesto Ali, former secretary general of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers (CPT), to lay the basis for forming a Paraguayan union movement. It was reported that the main goal of this movement is to coordinate labor union activities and labor organizations so as to amalgamate the existing Paraguayan union movement into a single and indivisible CPT, trying to unite all the dispersed labor groups. On this occasion, it was decided that a telegram be sent to Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CMT), in solidarity with the Mexican workers over the disasters caused by the recent earthquake. A coordinating commission also was formed, made up of four unionists, who are in charge of implementing the future activities of the new union movement. It was reported that another goal of this movement is to improve the free and democratic activities of the CPT through devotion and hard work.

YACYRETA DAM DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PERMIT PROBLEM

PY011454 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Oct 85 p 7

["Text" of interview granted to HOY by Executive Director of Yacyreta Binational Enterprise Jorge Krish in Asuncion -- date not given]

[Text] HOY -- What is happening at Yacyreta?

Krisch -- Why?

HOY -- According to information received from the construction site, the contrators of the Eriday-UTE company are pulling up stakes and removing their equipment from Yacyreta Island.

Krisch -- What has happened is that they were working on the construction site with permits the landowners granted to Yacyreta Binational Enterprise [EBY] however, since EBY has not been able to pay for the land because of a lack of funds, the owners have given notification that they are canceling those permits and asking that equipment be removed and all work stopped.

HOY -- What will the EBY do under these circumstances?

Krisch -- EBY cannot do anything except urge the contractors and subcontractors to move off the lands and suspend all work.

HOY -- Is EBY afraid of being sued for damages by some of the contractors?

Krisch -- The contractors can sue.

HOY -- And the EBY is not afraid of that?

Krisch -- EBY cannot do anything. It may also be afraid of being sued by the landowners. Our legislation is very clear on this: We cannot invade private property.

HOY -- Everything will be removed from the island?

Krisch -- We have no alternative, especially in those areas which the landowners have requested be vacated.

GARCIA TO DEMAND MONETARY AMENDMENT IN SEOUL

PY022103 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] President Alan Garcia reiterated that during the next IMF meeting to be held in Seoul, Peru will demand the amendment of the monetary system and a more just distribution of liquidities. The head of state said that if the problem posed by public expenditures is not corrected, the relationship between rich and poor countries would lead to a social explosion that would represent the worse deal the powerful countries have ever made.

PRESIDENT REVOKES LAW RESTRICTING PRESS

PY021428 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] President Alan Garcia Perez this morning announced the abrogation of the law of contempt. This decision was made in order to guarantee that journalists will have complete and unrestricted freedom of information. The head of state, who had a very active day today, congratulated Peruvian journalists on the occasion of Journalists Day, which is celebrated today.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON AGITATORS AMONG CIVIL GUARD

PY301510 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Interior Minister Abel Salinas today charged that political agitators are trying to disrupt internal order by inciting the member of the Civil Guard to paralyze their activities. This can be deduced from pamphlets being widely distributed among guardsmen. After ruling out the possibility of a strike in the Civil Guard, the minister said that there is no reason for it, because they recently received a significant salary increase.

BRAZIL ASKED TO HELP IN JOINT ANTIDRUG STRUGGLE

PY030104 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2211 GMT 1 Oct 85

[By Enrique Valls]

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Oct (EFE) -- The Peruvian and Colombian police forces, struggling in the Amazon area against the powerful drug traffickers' mafia, have asked their Brazilian counterparts to join them in the war against the traffickers.

High-ranking Peruvian and Colombian police authorities held a meeting on San Lorenzo Island in the Amazon to discuss the situation of the struggle against drug trafficking in the Peruvian Amazon area. This struggle has intensified during the past two months.

The meeting, presided over by Peruvian Interior Deputy Minister Agustin Mantilla, was supposed to be held in Leticia, Colombia, a well-known center of cocaine trafficking on the border with Peru, but for security reasons and out of fear of possible attacks by drug traffickers the location was changed to San Lorenzo.

According to information leaked from the meeting, the Peruvian-Colombian joint operations so far have resulted in the destruction of 20 clandestine airports and laboratories for cocaine production.

Moreover, 12 small aircraft used by the traffickers in Peru were seized. During the operations electric engines, communication equipments, laboratories, and other elements acquired in Brazil, where they are seemingly cheaper, were found.

The drug traffickers at large flee to Brazil through the zone known as the Amazon triangle. Leticia is the main axis of this zone. For this reason the Brazilian police have been invited to join the Peruvian and Colombian forces in order to form a three-party front against drug traffickers.

Information has also been disclosed regarding clashes between the police forces and drug traffickers and it has been learned that arrests have been made and that a great quantity of cocaine has been seized, although its value was not disclosed.

19 DIE, 12 WOUNDED IN TERRORIST VIOLENCE

PY021426 Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially confirmed in Lima today that a total of 19 people died and 12 were seriously wounded in two attacks carried out by the extremist Shining Path organization a few days ago in outlying Andean areas of Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima. In addition, the subversives abducted an undetermined number of children after destroying and burning all the poorly built houses in the town of Chupon (Ayacucho), the Joint Command of the Armed Forces has stated in two communiques.

The Joint Command of the Armed Forces stated that on 26 September the town of Huayao, Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department, was attacked by a large subversive group that killed 14 people and wounded 5 others who were evacuated to a hospital in Ayacucho. The communique states that 200 terrorists raided the town of Chupon, La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, killing five campesinos and wounding 5 others, while 5 more campesinos disappeared. All of them were members of the Civil Defense Committee recently established by the forces of order in the emergency zone.

The communique concludes by stating that the political-military command has ordered immediate support for the relatives of the victims and a search for the Shining Path group responsible for this cruel mass killing of humble campesinos in order to place them at the disposal of the courts.

Meanwhile, another high-tension power pylon of the Cobriza-Huanta-Ayacucho power project was dynamited yesterday by presumed Shining Path members, causing serious damage. The power pylon is located in the town of Camanan, the police have reported.

Two presumed terrorists were arrested yesterday inside the Congress building while they were making a drawing of the offices located on the second floor of the Chamber of Deputies, an official congressional source has reported. The Congress is the easiest, least protected target for the terrorists, the first secretary of the Chamber of Representatives has stated, adding that barely 3 days ago two powerful explosive devices were discovered and deactivated in a bathroom in the Chamber of Deputies building. These explosive devices would have caused a tragedy if they had exploded.

Navy Minister Admiral Julio Pacheco Concha yesterday asked for the support of the local press during a banquet marking Journalists Day, which is celebrated today, to help eliminate the cowardly attacks to which we are exposed because of terrorist subversion. The defeat of terrorism will be a victory for and mean the strengthening of democracy. But all of us who want a free Peru must participate unitedly in this fight, Adm Pacheco Concha stressed.

MEXICAN NAVY SEIZES U.S. FISHING BOAT 2 OCT

F1022226 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Today the Mexican Navy stopped a U.S. ship for carrying out an illegal activity, the Secretariat of Navy has reported. It added that the ship Don Rafael, of U.S. registry, was stopped for fishing illegally in Mexican waters off Tampico, Tamaulipas State, on the Gulf of Mexico and placed at the disposition of the Mexican federal authorities.

PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

F1021504 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, IMCE, reported that Cuban and Mexican businesses today signed an agreement to commercialize their pharmaceutical raw materials in Latin America. The agreement was signed with Medicuba at the IMCE offices and is the result of a recent exposition of urban products held in Mexico City.

IMCE said the participation of the two businesses will elevate the level of professionalism in commercial relations between the two countries since export and import operations specialists will particpate in the agreement. Mexican exports to Cuba have increased 20.9 percent. The January to July 1984 exports totalling $44,936,000 were exceeded during the same time frame this year at a total of $54,323,000. Referring to imports, he said they decreased by 89.2 percent during the previously mentioned period, inasmuch as they dropped from $12,657,000 to $1,367,000.

With the signing of this agreement, trade should be greatly increased and, in addition, promotional actions and financial support facilities between the two countries should be created. IMCE also indicated that trade relations between Mexico and Cuba have been growing steadily since national exports to Cuba have increased from 1973 to 1983 with an annual variation of 62.1 percent while the imports were at 87.9 percent.

NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR OFFERS ASSISTANCE

F1021614 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2104 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Swiss Government volunteered today to help Mexico reconstruct the zones affected by the 19 and 20 September earthquakes.

Arriving in Mexico City, the new Swiss Ambassador to Mexico David Wirnark gave Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid the condolences of the Swiss people and Government. Wirnark announced that humanitarian organizations will soon send a shipment of medications, clothes, and food for the victims. Wirnark said the relations between Mexico and Switzerland are excellent and that these ties of friendship should be strengthened.

The new Swiss ambassador will present his credentials this week to Mexican President De la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ORDERS SCHOOLS CLOSED 3, 4 OCT

PA021903 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Communique issued by Education Ministry dated 2 October 1985; read by spokesman Joaquin Maison -- live]

[Text] The decision by several teachers organizations to block streets at noon today and to join a strike tomorrow promotes an atmosphere of unrest and national uncertainty. The Education Ministry holds such organizations responsible for this regrettable situation which harms the students and parents.

Under these circumstances, the Education Ministry has no other alternative but to order -- as in fact it is doing through this communique -- closing public grammar and secondary schools throughout the country on Thursday and Friday, 3 and 4 October, in order to safeguard the safety of the students and to prevent, as much as possible, conditions of anarchy from continuing to prevail in the country.

Classes and exams scheduled according to the academic calendar must be resumed on Monday, 7 October. As for the private schools, the Education Ministry only wishes to state that the operation of those schools on the days mentioned is the sole responsibility of the respective principals. The Ministry of Education reiterates that it will not adopt passive attitudes in the face of the events which are taking place and which involve the schools, but at the same time it advises that each sector should assume its own responsibility.

[Signed] Manuel Solis Palma, minister of education of Panama, 2 October 1985.

Students Protest, Demand Commission

PA021935 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 1741 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Report by Leonel Blazer -- live]

[Excerpt] Listeners, this is Leonel Blazer bringing you a last minute report. Students from various Panama City high schools are on the streets protesting and demanding that a special commission be urgently appointed to investigate the murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora. The students that are still on the streets are from the National Institute, the Richard Neuman School, the Isabel Herrera Obaldia Professional School, the Jose Antonio Remon Cantera School, the Melchor Lasso de la Vega Arts and Crafts School, and the Jose Dolores Moscote School.

U.S. ENVOY SAID UNHAPPY WITH BARLETTA RESIGNATION

PA021630 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 85 p 12 A

[From the "Behind the Scenes" Column -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] REAL JOINT POWER: It is said that [U.S. Ambassador to Panama Everett] Briggs is in a lousy mood, because in spite of the fact that he assured Nicky [former Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta] that the State Department wholeheartedly supported him, Briggs was not counting that [U.S. Commander of the Southern Command General John] Galvin had promised the MAN [preceding word published in English] all the Pentagon's support. And you see what happened.

BRIGADE DENIES DEFENSE FORCES CLASH IN CHIRIQUI

PA271530 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Sep 85 p 56

[By Jose Montero]

[Text] A group of former members of the Victoriano Lorenzo Bridgade told the editorial staff of CRITICA yesterday (the newspaper that dares report the news) that we are not engaged in subversive actions and do not advocate seditious activities against the government or the Panamanian people.

Following a meeting that was attended by approximately 50 former brigade members, they denied reports by certain opposition media that members of the Victoriano Loprenzo Brigade were fighting against the National Defense Forces Red Devils [5th military zone forces] in Chiriqui. Brigade members Rafael Estrada, Antonio Watson, Rafael Quioros, Samuel Palacio, and Jairo Contreras said: "We are men of peace and work." They condemned the assassination of their commander, Dr Hugo Spadafora, and asked the authorities for an immediate solution to the murder.

A communique issued by the former brigade members, in which they reassert their desire to work in peace and claim that they are not involved in any guerrilla actions or terrorist acts, will be published in the nex few hours.

"We will not allow any sector to manipulate us and warn the opposition parties not to trifle with the blood and sorrow of those who have sacrificed their lives for progressive ideals," said Jairo Contreras, who fought in the southern front [in Nicaragua] against the Somoza dictatorship.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S SISTER REPORTED DECAPITATED

PA021905 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1842 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Here is a last-minute report: According to still unconfirmed reports from Panama, the sister of the governor of Chiriqui Province was found decapitated this morning in a southern region of this Central American country.

Reports on this murder have not yet been confirmed by the Panamanian authorities. Nevertheless, rumors in the Panamanian editorial office [not further identified] indicate that, in fact, a woman who was not identified by name, but who is the sister of the Chiriqui province governor was found beheaded early today. We will confirm this report as soon as we learn whether a crime was in fact commited or if it is merely a rumor.

COSTA RICA

MONGE: 'NO OBJECTION' TO SIGNING CONTRADORA ACT

PA030219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Regarding the meeting between the Central American countries' plenipotentiary representatives and the Contadora Group next Monday, 7 October, in Panama City, to start 45 days of activities to pave the way for the signing of the peace document, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said that the Contadora talks have ended and the time has come to prove who has the political will to achieve peace. He said that Costa Rica will attend the meeting with the same position as usual, to discuss the basic aspects of the peace document's terms. If the governments in the region do not fully prove their political willingness to achieve peace, then other solutions must be sought, the president said.

President Luis Alberto Monge said Costa Rica has no objection to signing the Contadora Group's peace document. Nevertheless, it is necessary to include the systems for verification and control, and to maintain the [word indistinct] points included in the document of objectives, and to guarantee the commitment of all the signatory countries.

The president added: We expect that once the 45 days established for the final drafting of the peace document have passed, all the interested parties will have the will to embark on the road to true achievement of peace in the region.

PRESIDENT 'CONCERNED' ABOUT SITUATION IN PANAMA

PA020442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge is concerned about the situation in Panama. Monge said that even though Costa Rica practices a policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, it would be hypocritical not to express concern over the situation in Panama due to the incidents of the past few days. President Monge said that President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's reasons for resigning from the presidency were announced by Ardito Barletta himself. Monge added that he hopes the new president will find the way to resolve Panama's problems, and he hopes that the solution can be achieved without serious political problems.

President Monge said that Costa Rica needs a stable Panama because it already has a border sister nation at war. Monge added that the worst thing for Costa Rica would be a destablized Panama. President Monge said he hopes this does not happen. He added that he could make no further comments because this would be meddling in Panamanian internal affairs.

This is the first official statement by the Costa Rican Government since Friday's incidents in Panama following President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's resignation.

Although there is concern over Panama's current situation, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said he hopes that the changes will not affect the Contadora process. Fortunately, the changes that occurred in the past did not affect the Contadora process and the signing of the agreement which is being sought. According to plans, the plenipotentiaries of the Central America nations and the Contadora Group will seek to speed up the process that will culminate with the signing of the peace document.

President Monge said that the Contadora Group believes peace can be achieved only after the countries north of Costa Rica have advanced in their democratic stabilization processes. We feel that the document clearly defines what must be done; therefore, further negotiations would only lead us to despair and frustration, Monge added.

President Monge said that at the United Nations, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez expressed the general feeling in Central America, especially in Costa Rica, that the hour of truth has come and now it will become known who will and will not sign the document.

CLASHES REPORTED IN NICARAGUAN BORDER AREA

PA021937 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1835 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Miguel Carbona, president of the Costa Rican Red Cross, has reported that there is concern about heavy clashes taking place in the border area in southern Nicaragua. The clashes are prompting an upsurge in the number of refugees entering Costa Rica. A total of 26 Nicaraguan refugees and 2 wounded persons have already entered the country through the Santa Clara area. The wounded received medical attention at the Upala hospital, while the refugees were taken to the [name indistinct] center.

Carbona said that all the Red Cross installations near the combat areas have been alerted to the entry of more wounded persons. The imminent entry of a large group of wounded from Nicaragua has been reported. A family of eight also entered Costa Rica through the San Carlos area. Two of the children of that family were in serious condition and were transferred to the San Carlos hospital.

Nicaragua Claims Airspace Violation

PA022024 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Ciudad Quesada, Costa Rica, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Heavy clashes between the Nicaraguan Army and anti-Sandinist guerrillas have been taking place near the Costa Rican border since early this week, Costa Rican Civil Guard sources have revealed.

The rebels are probably members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is bent on recovering the area near the borderline San Juan River from which the Sandinist Army dislodged forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), led by Eden Pastora, several months ago.

The authorities also learned that approximately 2,000 Nicaraguans, who may be civilians seeking shelter or guerrillas "caught" in the Sandinist offense, will enter Costa Rica within the next several hours, the sources said.

Since the beginning of the week the Costa Rican police and residents of the area have been reporting clashes in Nicaragua near the communities of Tango, La Penca, Nueva Segovia, Rio Indio, Rama, and others which were under ARDE control some time ago.

Every day residents of Boca de San Carlos, Boca Tapada, and Boca Sarapiqui hear the sounds of continuous clashes between the conflicting parties, though reports of dead or wounded are not available. The San Carlos Hospital, 100 km north of San Jose, is on alert for possible wounded.

Meanwhile, residents of Las Tiricias, Las Crucitas, and Poco Sol, in the Costa Rican border area of Los Chiles, reported sighting planes flying over Costa Rican territory this week. They said supplies were dropped with parachutes from the aircraft over the Nicaraguan side of the border. This is the usual method for supplying the counter-revolutionary groups.

In that context, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported today that "several hours ago two unidentified aircraft, flying from the direction of Costa Rica, violated Nicaraguan airspace."

The note adds: "These aircraft have also taken supplies to the Somozists in the north of the country, which could be the beginning of a new system of the U.S. intelligence (CIA) to give logistical support to the mercenaries" from Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

UNGO 'DEPLORES' KIDNAPPING, DENIES LINKS

PA030210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0128 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The foremost civilian leader of the Salvadoran guerrilla alliance today "deplored" the kidnapping of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter and labelled as "ill-intentioned" any implication of his group in the case.

During an interview with ACAN-EFE in this capital, Guillermo Ungo today accused "certain politicians" who have tried to link him with Ines Guadalupe Duarte's kidnapping on 10 September of "vulgar opportunism."

Ungo was responding to a statement by Ricardo Arias Calderon, top leader of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party, who charged the civilian leaders of the guerrillas with being "accessories in the terror tactics" or "figureheads with no political decision-making power."

Ines Guadalupe Duarte, 35, was kidnapped by several gunmen who, according to official sources, may be members of a self-styled "Pedro Pablo Castillo" Front, which apparently wants to exchange the victim for some 30 guerrilla prisoners.

"The FDR (which is headed by Ungo) is not the political arm of the guerrillas, and the FMLN is not the military arm either," Ungo stressed.

"It is an alliance; they are two bodies that share a political line," he added.

"It would be as if we tried to link Duarte's administration and the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] with the murder of over 60,000 Christians and several thousand missing people, although Duarte is the Armed Forces commander in chief, while I am not," Ungo added.

The civilian leader of the guerrillas stressed that there is no confirmation yet that the FMLN or any of the five groups that make it up are responsible for this action, although, he added, "there is a strong possibility."

"Whoever it was has tried to keep it secret to seek direct negotiations with the government," said Ungo, who is president of the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement.

He added: "We have adopted a prudent attitude in order not to interfere with or hinder what seems to be the will of the kidnappers and the Salvadoran Government in seeking what is most important, which is not to achieve political gains but a satisfactory solution that will preserve the life of President Duarte's daughter."

"We deplore it; we hope and expect that her life, her physical integrity, will be spared; however, we cannot stop at this case but must regret the situation of dozens of thousands of fathers and mothers who have lost dozens of thousands of children and many hundreds of other people who are experiencing the sorrow of having missing children."

FMLN COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS HONDURAS VIOLATING BORDER

PA011618 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Communique issued by FMLN General Command on 30 September]

[Text] We are concerned about increased incursions by Honduran Army patrols into our territory in recent months and about threats that the population along the border zone will be evacuated. These actions are taking place with the approval of the Duarte regime and the Salvadoran Army High Command, which receive orders from the U.S. Government to prepare the ground for new and major repressive actions against the Salvadoran people who live along the border, particularly in the departments of Morazan and Chalatenango. In view of the situation, the FMLN General Command states:

1. The U.S. plan seeks to turn the border area into a depopulated zone occupied by the U.S. Army, from where it can launch its war and aggression plans against our people. This is why it wants to evacuate by force Salvadoran refugees from the camps in Colomoncagua, Mesa Grande and (San Telmo). Imperialism is also trying to form a Central American military bloc with the governments of El Salvador and Honduras which will guarantee its interests in the region.

2. Salvadorans and Hondurans are brothers, and we cannot permit Ronald Reagan's war plans, carried out through Duarte's puppet regime and Suazo Cordova's government, to sever the ties of friendship, fraternity, and common interests which unite our peoples. The Reagan administration is taking new steps to regionalize the war, which will have serious consequences for our peoples.

3. In this new campaign of aggression, the Christian Democratic regime is preparing to give up part of the Salvadoran territory so that it can continue to receive military and economic aid from the Reagan administration and also to guarantee the objectives of the Yankee counterinsurgency plan. The regime is maintaining a turncoat position, of which the people know nothing. None of the ministers of the Duarte regime have explained the real intentions of this unpopular government, which is threatening each day to make this situation more real.

[Words indistinct] misinformation and lies, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes has not concealed his approval of the U.S. plans, stating that Salvadoran territory will be turned over, a statement that not one single patriot can hear without a feeling of disapproval.

The Legislative Assembly held a secret meeting with Duarte and Foreign Minister Castillo Claramount to obtain a consensus regarding the surrendering of national territory. While the Salvadoran traitors are meeting, the Honduran military are terrorizing and [word indistinct] the Salvadorans and even Hondurans who live along the border zone.

While this takes place, the Duarte regime has not lodged one single protest. Nothing is further from the country's true interests than the Christian Democratic government.

4. Meanwhile, the Honduran Government has criticized all democratic initiatives. Roberto Suazo Cordova assumed the presidency proclaiming that he would internationalize peace, but instead he has internationalized the war. The sad role played by the Honduran Government as a pawn of the Yankee terrorist policy against Nicaragua is sufficient to justify accusing the regime of betraying the spirit of Central American unity and the Central American peoples and of being an enemy of peace. The imperialist doctrine of so-called national security and the warmongering policy of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez [former Honduran Armed Forces chief] is what prevails in that government and in sectors of the Armed Forces.

We harbor no doubt that Suazo Cordova would have been among the first to order the execution of Francisco Morazan and applaud the adventures of the filibuster William Walker. The Honduran regime is irresponsibly closing its eyes to the fact that the commitment it is acquiring with the Yankees will entail serious consequences for its country. The Honduran regime must be fully aware of the consequences of its pro-Yankee policy. In a war without borders such as that which will take shape as a result of the gringo policy, the Honduran people will have to contribute their share of sacrifice, and the blood of thousands of youths will run on the battlefields. The Hondurans who live in the border area will be displaced from their homes to become refugees, with all the socioeconomic problems that entails. Not even the Honduran Government and that country's powerful economic sectors will remain untouched. The crisis created by this system of exploitation will be further aggravated to the extent that Honduras gives in to the Yankee plans.

5. We single out the Jose Napoleon Duarte and Roberto Suazo Cordova administrations as puppets who act in complicity to hurt our peoples. We will hold Duarte's puppet government and Suazo Cordova's government responsible for the consequences of their positions of surrender and betrayal of the ideal of a united, sovereign, free, and independent Central America.

6. We warn that we will not allow hands alien to our domestic conflict to participate in it, least of all to contribute to the imperialist enemy's plan. We alert the public of Central America and the world against the new, aggressive steps of the Reagan administration, which are aimed at making the Salvadoran-Honduran border a theater of military operations.

7. In this context, we urge our people not to allow the oligarchy and the Christian Democratic regime, in the framework of negotiations arranged by the Reagan administration, to agree to yield territories for use by the U.S. Government war plans against our people. All the popular, democratic, progressive, and patriotic sectors have a place in this battle to defend sovereignty and the democratic, revolutionary interests. All must mobilize and struggle to prevent an action that is unprecedented in our national history.

8. The border problem is not our people's fundamental problem. For the Salvadoran people the main problem is to resolve and change the current socioeconomic structure of exploitation and oppression and to free ourselves from the imperialist yoke. We are struggling with arms in hand to change that situation. The Salvadoran oligarchy wants to resolve the border problem to open the doors to the emigration of the Salvadoran population. It has always used this recourse as an escape valve to let off the explosive pressure created by the grave situation of poverty and exploitation our people endure.

The demarcation of the border between Honduras and El Salvador will be resolved justly and definitely only after our peoples attain their liberation and our countries become sovereign states in which the interest of the people prevail over those of imperialism and the local oligarchies. At this time the popular organizations in El Salvador and Honduras must come forth to demand participation in the search for an understanding and against the conspiracy by both governments against the future of the two peoples.

9. We advise our Honduran brothers and the sectors of Honduran society moved by nonpartisan patriotic sentiment that they are facing a battle if they are to succeed in making the Honduran Government take its hands out of a conflict that is strictly Salvadoran and thus prevent Honduras' being thrust into a dirty war. Neither the Salvadorans nor the Hondurans want a border that will be used for an imperialist war instead of for the promotion of peace, fraternity, and unity between our peoples. In any case, the uncontestable bond of friendship between our peoples will strengthened by the confrontation against a common enemy: the imperialist invader.

10. We wish to appeal particularly to the patriotic spirit of the Salvadoran soldiers as we are facing developments that bring to light the fact that the High Command is trampling the interests of the country to serve the Yankees and oligarchs. The Salvadoran soldiers must repudiate this.

To conclude, we wish to tell the Salvadoran and Honduran people that the FMLN hopes for a solution that will not harm the sovereignty of either country or counter patriotic interests based on the social changes our peoples need.

We urge the chiefs and fighters of our revolutionary army to remain steadfast in the defense of values and their love for our country, people, and homeland and to grip their arms to defend our sovereignty and future of freedom with more determination.

Long live fraternity and unity between the Honduran and Salvadoran peoples against the imperialist plans!

Long live the ideal of Central American unity!

United to fight until the final victory!

Revolution or death, we will win!

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS 461 ARMY CASUALTIES IN SEP

PA021247 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Attention, attention, much attention, Radio Venceremos will now give a military summary for September. In this month of our first independence, our guerrilla units continue day after day to defeat the Army that defends the exploitive oligarch and imperialist interests in our homeland.

As of 29 September, we inflicted 461 casualties, both dead and wounded, on the enemy; 461 casualties, both dead and wounded, including 9 officers and 11 noncommissioned officers, as well as serveral [words indistinct] of the puppet Army. I repeat: We inflicted 461 casualties, both dead and wounded, on the enemy, including 9 officers and 11 noncommissioned officers.

In September, month of our first independence, and within our struggle to achieve a second and final independence, our units damage six Yankee-made helicopters and destroyed two military trucks and a 120 mm mortar. This month our guerrilla units damaged and destroyed two trucks and a 120 mm mortar. They also seized four G-3 rifles.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ISSUE 'PLATFORM OF DEMANDS'

PA252330 (clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Sep 85

["General Platform of Demands" of the Salvadoran Political Prisoners Committee, COPPES, dated 29 August at the Mariona and Ilopango Prisons]

[Text] Whereas:

1. The men and women held prisoner have been deprived of many rights universally recognized by the democratic, progressive, and civilized nations of the world. Even though our country has signed the universal declaration of human rights and is obliged to respect them faithfully, the government systematically violates and disrespects them.

2. Human rights, especially those of political prisoners, are constantly violated. The government tries to justify such actions through the creation of decrees that justify the practice of captures, kidnappings, physical and psychological tortures, imprisonment for indefinite periods, disappearances, and assassinations. It bases its actions solely on the state of siege and Decree 50, which has been extended through Decree 339, which violates the Constitution.

3. The hundreds of us who are in prison for political reasons are victims of the arbitrary nature of the judicial process. In addition, our living conditions are in total violation of our human rights, and we are being held indefinitely in an attempt to break our spirit psychologically as human beings and to cause a mental breakdown as a result of phychological pressure and tortures.

4. Medical and hospital attention is not being provided efficiently. We do not have enough drinking water. The conditions for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in the installations and cells are not satisfactory. The need for mattresses in the dormitories has not been covered. Inadequate meals for prisoners continue. The food tastes bad and does not meet human nutritional requirements.

5. Our female visitors run risks and are threatened, and their moral dignity is violated due to indecent searches and inspections when entering or leaving the prisons. The security and lives of the prisoners and our families are endangered by permitting security and military forces in or out of uniform to enter the prisons. This situation has led to the militarization of the Mariona Prison, since military forces have been incorporated into the prison's security during the day and night, both inside and outside the installations.

3. [number as heard] We demand that the penal proceedings law be repealed. That law is being applied due to the suspension of constitutional guarantees. The plan to repeal Decree 50 and its complementary decree, Decree 339, must be carried out.

4. [as heard] We demand that the meetings requested by the COPPES with the authorities of prisons, the Justice Ministry, and government be held and that the agreements and commitments be fulfilled.

5. [as heard] We demand the immediate release of Costa Rican pilot Julio Romero Talavera. Until released, he should be permitted to stay in the sector for political prisoners in the Mariona Prison. Threats against his moral and physical integrity and all kinds of warnings and blackmail must stop.

6. We demand that the immediate release of compatriot Maria Concepcion Balladares Mendoza de Lemus, known as Nida Diaz, be ordered. Until released, her isolation and detainment in the National Police post should end, and she should be transferred immediately to the Ilopango women's prison.

7. We demand that the Mariona prison be demilitarized and that the entry of repressive military forces in or out of uniform into the installations of both the Mariona prison and the Ilopango Women's Prison be prohibited.

8. We demand that the intervention of the police forces -- in or out of uniform -- inside the hospitals where political prisoners are treated be prohibited and that custody be assigned to the prison authorities. The physical and moral integrity of the patients must be respected.

9. The practice of indecent or immoral searches and inspections that affect our female visitors and children of both sexes must be totally eliminated.

10. Threats, attacks, and all types of aggression against the political prisoners and our relatives must stop.

11. National and foreign journalists should be permitted unrestricted entry into the prisons. This should also be permitted for national and foreign individuals and delegations interested in seeing the situation of the political prisoners in the Mariona and Ilopango Prisons. They should also be permitted to enter judicial installations and military garrisons.

12. The practice of physically and psychologically torturing those captured by the police and Army forces to force extrajudicial confessions must definitely be prohibited.

13. We demand that the capture, torture, mistreatment, and imprisonment of minors under 16 for political reasons be definitely prohibited.

14. We demand the clandestine jails be dismantled and that their existence be definitely prohibited.

15. We demand the corruption in the investigative and military courts be stopped and punished, especially the abuses and insinuations by the judges and secretaries against our relatives who request our freedom.

16. We demand that the judges of the military courts visit the prisons for all types of legal procedures for the political prisoners.

17. We demand that through the prison clinics, all prisoners, without regard to sector, be supplied with the medicines they need and that the medicines be free.

18. We demand that medical hospital attention be guaranteed, especially any special medicine for all prisoners, without regard to sector, and that the treatment be free.

19. We demand that medical dental attention be guaranteed for all prisoners without exemption and that the service be free.

20. We demand that the quality and amount of food for all prisoners without exemption be improved, that it be free, and that it not be suspended or relayed due to power outages or for any other reason.

21. We demand that the supply of sufficient and free drinking water be guaranteed for all prisoners without regard to sector.

22. We demand that all prisoners without regard to sector to provided with the articles needed to guarantee the cleanliness and hygiene of the installations and cells, and that supplies be provided regularly, every 2 months.

23. We demand that a hygiene program be carried out to eradicate pockets of infection: a) The control, the [word indistinct], and purification of water; b) control and hygiene in the general kitchen area; c) a dump for burning garbage; d) the digging of latrines; e) the maintenance of bathrooms; f) fumigation campaigns and preventive vaccination campaigns.

24. We demand that mattresses be provided to all prisoners without exception and that a permanent supply be maintained to fill future needs.

25. We demand assurances that electricity will be supplied to all jail cells to improve their permanent upkeep in order to avoid [word indistinct] and accidents.

26. We demand an end to all kinds of repression, especially arrests, kidnappings, disappearances, torture, imprisonment, and the murders of persons who oppose the current regime.

27. We demand the decree legalizing obligatory military service for youths be abolished, because this measure affects low-income families.

28. We demand a satisfactory explanation of the whereabouts of persons arrested and missing and that their immediate release be ordered.

29. We demand that officers and civilians who are responsible for the murders and crimes that have gone unpunished to date be taken to court and punished.

30. We demand an end to indiscriminate repression in urban, suburban, and rural zones, and a faithful observance of our people's human rights.

31. We demand that the neutrality of clinics and hospitals be respected in cities and rural areas, especially in zones of armed conflict, and the medical personnel, paramedics, patients, equipment, infrastructures, and medicines be especially respected.

32. We demand a definite end to threats, persecutions, and attacks against persons who belong to a) the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing and Murdered People in El Salvador; b) the Marianela Garcia Villa Pro-Freedom Committee of Relatives of Political Prisoners and Missing People in El Salvador, CODEFAM: c) the Father Octavio Ortiz, Sister Silvia Committee of Christian Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Murdered, and Missing People [Comite de Madres y Familiares Cristianos de Presos, Asesinados, y Desaparecidos Politicos Padre Octavio Ruiz, Hermana Silvia] d) the Archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office; e) (?CRIPRES) the Christian Pro-Salvadoran Refugees Committee [Comite Cristiano Pro Refugiados de El Salvador], f) organizations and refugee centers for our country's displaced persons.

33. We demand continued dialogue to humanize the conflict and to [words indistinct] with justice and dignity that our people call for and deserve.

34. We demand the immediate abrogation of the state of seige.

35. We demand an end to the U.S. Government's economic political, and military intervention in our country, and respect for our right to self-determination.

GUATEMALA

FUEL SHIPMENT ARRIVES; RATIONING TO CONTINUE

PA030301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that after a protracted shortage, Guatemala has received a new fuel shipment that will guarantee fuel for 30 days.

Energy and Mines Minister Alejandro Contreras has indicated that a tanker carrying more than 14 million gallons of gasoline, diesel, and kerosene docked at a Guatemalan port yesterday. The minister reported that 50,000 gallons of gasoline and 105,000 gallons of diesel were unloaded at once to be dispatched throughout the country, which has suffered a serious fuel shortage for several weeks.

Despite the arrival of the new shipment, Contreras said that the rationing decreed by the government last week will continue. According to this regulation, Guatemalans are permitted to buy only 10 gallons of fuel every 5 days. Contreras also reported that his ministry is working with the Communications Ministry to give the Supreme Electoral Tribunal the necessary fuel for the electoral process that will culminate in the general elections of 3 November.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT KILLED IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA272358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- It has been reported in Guatemala City that Walter Gonzalez, a student at the University of San Carlos [USAC], was machinegunned today in a downtown area of this city by unidentified men. The newspaper LA HORA reports that the 27-year-old student was machinegunned by several unidentified people shortly after he stepped off a bus.

A Guatemala City Fire Department source told ACAN-EFE that Gonzalez, a student of architecture at USAC, received 20-mm bullet wounds, which caused his death.

Gonzalez' death occurred 23 days after the Guatemalan Army occupied the university campus, which they described as an "operations center for terrorists and drug trafficking."

USAC Rector Eduardo Meyer held the military government headed by General Oscar Mejia Victores responsible for anything that happened to the university's students, faculty, and personnel. According to Meyer, the Army removed documents on the students from the campus.

BRIEFS

DPA SATELLITE OPERATIONS -- The news agency DEUTSCHE PRESS-AGENTUR, DPA, this week linked up communications between its home office in Hamburg, West Germany, and Guatemala City to a direct satellite line. The system uses duplex communications to feed news from Mexico, El Salvador, and Honduras to Guatemala, where dispatches travel by satellite to Hamburg. The network moves in reverse from the home office to Guatemala City, which it contracts via satellite, hooking up to the above-mentioned countries by microwave. The Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, GUATEL, sends and receives the signal via satellite to and from Guatemala. [Summary] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Sept 85 p 12 PA]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA SAID TRYING TO 'MAR' CONTADORA MEETING

PA030335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0247 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran government today accused the Nicaraguan Government of mounting an international drive to "mar" the meeting of the Contadora and Central American plenipotentiaries to be held in Panama City on 7 October. The Honduran accusation appears in a note rejecting a Nicaraguan protest filed at the Foreign Secretariat for the alleged presence, in Paraiso Department, of 2,500 counter-revolutionaries ready to invade Nicaragua. Nicaragua's protest warns the Honduran Government that the presence of those forces, more than three battalions and two companies of the Honduran Army, "will provoke armed clashes between our two countries."

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat, however, says that this new protest "undoubtedly is another step in the Nicaraguan Government's international propaganda campaign. Nicaragua knows full well that the Honduran Government is firmly willing to support the Contadora Group efforts."

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat adds: "All this is but a gross move to mar the plenipotentiaries' meeting to be held in Panama City starting Monday, 7 October." The Honduran Government also says: "Nicaragua's dangerous gamble of daring accusations requires much nerve because such accusations involve members of the Honduran Armed Forces in matters that are a part of the Nicaraguan Government's domestic problems."

The Contadora Group has convoked the Central American representatives for a 7 October meeting to polish the Contadora document for peace and regional cooperation that must be concluded before 20 November.

GEN LOPEZ ADDRESSES NAVY COMMEMORATION 30 SEP

PA020455 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, has asserted that the current circumstances are very serious and full of difficulties. He stressed: Nothing and no one will step the actions we have initiated. These are Lopez' words during the commemoration of the Honduran Navy anniversary.

[Begin Lopez recording] I want to take the opportunity of this anniversary to express the importance for our country of the exploitation and conservation of maritime resources and our continued vigilance of our island and coastal territories. This will not only prevent pillaging, piracy, drug trafficking, and smuggling, but also [words indistinct] the science of the sea makes progress and potential wealth is discovered that, undoubtedly, constitutes the great reserves of tomorrow's world. [end recording]

Addressing the Armed Forces officers at the Air Force installation where this anniversary was commemorated, Commander in Chief Lopez discussed Honduras' current political situation.

[Begin Lopez recording] The current circumstances are very grave and full of difficulties, yet these circumstances could very well worsen in the near future. Central America, already defined as a land of freedom, peace, and law, together with the other nations of the American continent, cannot ignore the current distressing crimes and withhold its cooperation in the resoltuion of the region's problems. [end recording]

Lopez also mentioned the hope that the Contadora Group and the supporting countries represent for the area's countries.

[Begin Lopez recording] A door of hope has now been opened with the creation of the Contadora Group, now supported by other South American countries, to form a legal framework full of goodwill for the Central American governments in order to find an overall, simultaneous, and peaceful solution as the best way to guarantee a peace based on justice for our peoples. The Honduran Armed Forces have always given great importance to the historic ties, traditions, and customs that have united our peoples. These ties support the spirituality of our present with the rich vitality of our common culture. We understand, however, that these historic and cultural ties will not be able by themselves to resolve conflicts if the hypocrisy and double dealing of totalitarian governments are not eliminated and if their leaders do not erase from their minds the ideological pollution acquired in other continents. In this way, they would eliminate from their thoughts and actions those foreign, absolutist doctrines that in no way represent the ideals that we inherited from our illustrious fathers. [end recording]

Finally, he established a parallel between the Central American nations prone to totalitarianism and those that long for justice and freedom.

[Begin Lopez recording] We of the Honduran Armed Forces -- for the pride and honor of those who will inherit our current work -- belong to the group of those who love and build as the result of an imperative duty to maintain our homeland's integrity and salvation. [end recording]

UNIVERSITY WORKERS CRITICIZE FOREIGN POLICY

PA011940 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 30 Sep 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The university employees union today accused the Honduran Government of maintaining a complacent policy toward the United States, a warmongering policy concerning Nicaragua, a weak one concerning El Salvador, and one of boycott toward the Contadora Group of Workers of the National Autonomous University of Honduran Workers (Sitraunah). This was published today in a communique in the country's newspapers.

"Our foreign policy is marked by the idea that the Central American crisis is the result of what the U.S. Government describes as the Marxist government of Nicaragua," the communique adds. It says that "we are so complacent toward the United States that we constantly carry out joint military maneuvers very close to the Nicaraguan border in a provocative and warmongering attitude."

The communique also states that "our highest authorities, both civilian and military, are carrying out constant acts of hostilities and confrontation toward Nicaragua, without any support from the people." Concerning that line, the communique says that "only in this manner is it understood why the Honduran Government gives the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries full support and boycotts the Contadora Group peace efforts, exaggerating border incidents, and refusing to sit down at the negotiating table with Nicaragua."

The Contadora Group is made up of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, and since January 1983 it has been carrying out efforts in Central America to achieve a lasting peace and prevent a regional war.

The Sintraunah points out to the Honduran Government that if it wants to negotiate for peace, it must negotiate the release of several Honduran prisoners with the Managua government and must seek the release of several Nicaraguans imprisoned by the counter-revolutionaries.

The labor union also states that the Honduran Government "is very weak" in the face of the border problem it has had with El Salvador for 100 years and which led to the 100-hour war in 1969. "A firm stand toward El Salvador has not been taken, despite the fact that this is a vital problem for the defense of our national sovereignty," the union pointed out.

The communique adds that "out of weakness, the Salvadoran authorities have been allowed to delay the solution to the border conflict. The Salvadoran authorities have not made any serious effort to reach a definite solution. The Salvadoran Government has limited itself to making statements on its sincere interest to find a solution to the conflict."

Hondurans and Salvadorans both claim 469 kms of mainland and some islands in the Golfo de Fonseca, on the Pacific Ocean. The bilateral negotiations ordered by a general peace treaty signed in 1980 will conclude on 10 December, and if no agreement is reached, then the case will be turned over to the International Court of Justice.

The Sitraunah feels that the real problem of Honduras in Central America is its conflict with El Salvador. "Honduras can coexist with countries that do not share our ideology but it is impossible to do so with countries that have taken part of our territory," the union workers concluded.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAS WARNED ON BORDER SITUATION

PA021331 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Manuel Espinosa, Nicaraguan minister of the presidency, called Honduran media yesterday and said that he was advising that three battalions of the Honduran Army along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border might be faced with problems if they try to enter Nicaragua. A recording of the statements Espinosa made last night to Radio America reporter (Mairena Tercero) on the 2200 Radio America newscast follow. Journalist Manuel Espinosa, official of the Nicaraguan Sandinist government:

[Begin recording] [Espinosa] Thanks to Radio America for giving us the opportunity to call attention to a situation that has been arising in the last few hours in the following areas in El Paraiso Department: Arenales, Guebrada de Oro, Las Vegas, and Las Mieles. In Arenales, there are 800 counterrevolutionaries, in Guebrada de Oro 300, in Las Vegas 1,200, and in Las Mieles 200, which makes a total of 2,500 Somozist counter-revolutionaries in El Paraiso Department. This is very serious situation because there are three battalions and two companies of the Honduran Army in the same area. This situation might lead to clashes that may affect the units in the area. We repeat: There are 2,500 Somozist counterrevolutionaries in those areas where there are also three battalions and two companies of the Honduran Army. The Nicaraguan Government is trying to prevent conflicts from arising on our border and the bloodshed of Central Americans -- Hondurans and Nicaraguans. Therefore, it is duly issuing a warning about this situation, appealing to responsibility and good sense in order to prevent the Somozist counter-revolutionaries from carrying out their infiltration maneuver, protected by the presence of the Honduran Army units. As we said earlier, three battalions and two companies.

If this should lead to a clash with the Sandinist People's Army, then this could affect the Honduran units.

We repeat: The purpose of this appeal is to prevent a conflict along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border in El Paraiso in the areas known as Arenales, Quebrada de Oro, Las Vegas, and Las Mieles.

[Tercero] Thank you, Mr Espinosa. Your complaint has been heard.

[Espinosa] Thank you, Radio America. [end recording]

You have just listened to Nicaraguan Minister of the Presidency Manuel Espinosa charging that the counterrevolutionaries are at the border where there are also three battalions of the Honduran Army which, according to the Sandinist official, could be involved in the problem if the Sandinists should clash with the anti-Sandinists in that area. The truth of the matter is that this is the justification that the Sandinists have always used to penetrate Honduran territory. They always justify their actions saying they are chasing the counterrevolutionary bands which automatically gives them the right to enter our territory.

Note to Contadora Group

PA030411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0301 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government today asked the Contadora peacemaking group to appoint a commission to investigate a concentration of 2,500 mercenaries on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. Angela Saballos, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesperson, will expand on this information:

[Begin Saballos recording] The following is a note addressed to the Contadora Group. We are also sending a note addressed to Honduras. The text of the note is as follows:

According to information we have, a mercenary force of approximately 2,500 armed men is currently concentrated in Honduran territory near the border with Nicaragua. They are grouped as follows: 1,200 men in Las Vegas camp; 800 men in Arenales camp; 300 men in Quebrada de Oro camp; and 200 men in (Las Mieles) camp, El Paraiso Department. Three Honduran Army battalions and two companies are also stationed in the same area.

As they have done in the past, especially on 13 and 18 September 1985, when armed groups entered Nicaragua from Honduras, these mercenary forces are attempting to enter Nicaragua with the support and cooperation of the Honduran Army.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby informs the Contadora Group countries of these preparations aimed at provoking a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaraguan and at creating the necessary conditions for the U.S. Government to increase the levels of aggression against the people and government of Nicaragua.

In an attempt to prevent these plans from materializing, plans that could lead in the next few hours to actions of unpredictable consequences, the Nicaraguan Government urgently requests that the Contadora Group countries appoint a commission to investigate the situation at the border. The Nicaraguan Government urges the Contadora Group to officially request the Honduran Government to allow an on site investigation into the facts reported by Nicaragua.

I reiterate the assurances of my consideration,

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister [end recording]

HONDURAN BATTALION REPORTEDLY MOVED TO BORDER

PA031320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1220 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Honduran Army's 4th Infantry Battalion is being mobilized from its base in the Caribbean port of La Ceiba and moved to the Nicaraguan border where it will relieve another Honduran Army combat unit, Colonel Diego Landa Celano, inspector general of the Honduran Armed Forces, has announced in La Ceiba.

Landa Celano, who did not refer to the battalion that will be replaced or indicate the exact location of the 4th Infantry Battalion on the Nicaraguan border, which is 783 km long, said that the battalion will remain at the border at least 3 months and then will be relieved by another combat unit.

The 4th Infantry Battalion is one of the main units of the Honduran Army due to its level of training. It received special training from U.S. Green Berets in the Regional Military Training Center, CREM, located in Puerto Castilla.

Other battalions that are currently on the border with Nicaragua are the 11th Battalion in Choluteca Department in the south, the 6th Battalion in El Paraiso, the 16th Battalion in Olancho in eastern Honduras, and the 5th Battalion in Mocoron, in the Honduran Mosquitia region, located northeast of Tegucigalpa.

Recent charges by the revolutionary government indicate that in the last few days 2,500 Somozist mercenaries have been concentrated in counterrevolutionary camps in Honduran territory on the border with Nicaragua. This shows the danger of a new attempt to invade Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is concerned because the concentration of contra forces is taking place with the presence of three battalions and two companies of the Honduran Army. The reports of the revolutionary government have been confirmed by the constant charges of the residents of the Honduran border region, who complain about the constant abuses by the soldiers of their country. Local and foreign journalists are not permitted access into that region, not even to the city of Danli in Paraiso Department, located 16 km from the border.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT ON 18-27 SEP CLASHES

PA020427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Report issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry in Managua on 30 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops and militias have killed 81 counter-revolutionaries and wounded countless others in the period 18-27 September. A total of 55 battles have been fought, mainly in the areas north of San Pedro del Norte, north of La Cruz de Rio Grande, northeast of Rio Blanco, and south of Siuna, in Zelaya Department, and southeast and southwest of San Jose de Bocay between Wiwili and Quilali, Jinotega Department.

The mercenary actions against the civilian population and economic targets have increased. Defenseless civilians continue to be killed and economic targets continue to be attacked. Eighteen civilians have been killed, 39 have been kidnapped, and 9 have been wounded in the 10-day period. The main battles follow:

On 18 September, EPS troops fought Somozist mercenaries in the area of El Diamante, 25 km southeast of Rio Blanco, Zelaya Department. The counterrevolutionaries suffered 10 casualties. That same day there was fighting in Palo Ancho, 3 km south of Santo Tomas de Nance, Chinandega Department, where the mercenaries suffered two casualties. In their flight, they kidnapped seven civilians.

On 19 September, battles were waged in Cabecera del Toro, 14 km northwest of Waslala, Matagalpa Department. The EPS inflicted four casualties on the mercenaries and it recovered an 82-mm mortar. That same day there was fighting in (Cano Washill), 17 km northwest of Wamblan. Our troops inflicted seven casualties on the mercenaries.

On 20 September, there was fighting in (El Ventarron), 29 km southeast of Quilali, Jinotega Department, where two casualties were inflicted on the mercenaries. That same day there were battles in the area of (Saslayito), 14 km northeast of Siuna, Zelaya Department, where our troops inflicted two casualties and captured six mercenaries. That same day there was fighting 12 km and 18 km northeast of Siuna. Our troops inflicted six dead and many wounded on the contras.

On 21 September, EPS troops fought mercenaries in Comarca Calderon, Chontales Department, where counterrevolutionary Gavilan, one of the main leaders of the Jorge Salazar operational command, was killed. That same day there was fighting in (Wiwaskin), 14 km northeast of Wamblan, Jinotega Department, where the contras suffered seven casualties.

On 22 September, there was fighting in (Vilampi), 30 km north of Matiguas, Matagalpa Department, where our troops inflicted five casualties on the mercenaries. That same day there was also fighting in (Cerro Partido), 7 km south of Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department, where the counterrevolutionaries suffered five casualties. That same day there was fighting in the area of (Puerta La Gloria), 21 km northeast of Santo Domingo, Chontales Department, where our troops inflicted four casualties on the mercenaries.

On 23 September, our troops fought in Cerro Las Torres, 18 km south of Wiwili, Nueva Segovia Department. Three counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 25 September, our troops fought a counterrevolutionary group in the area of (Fila El Zapote), 11 km southwest of San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega Department. They inflicted three casualties on the enemy and recovered hand grenades and a large number of bullets.

On 26 September, EPS troops clashed with a counterrevolutionary group in (Comarca Timoli), 15 km northwest of Santo Domingo, Chontales Department. They inflicted two casualties on the contras and recovered a G-3 rifle, an RPK machinegun with three belts, and a large number of rounds. That same day our troops clashed with mercenaries in (Concaya), 17 km northeast of San Pedro del Norte, Zelaya Department, where our troops inflicted 16 casualties on the counterrevolutionaries.

On 27 September, EPS troops fought the Somozist mercenaries in the area of (El Pote), 13 km south of San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega Department. Two contras were killed and many were wounded. On this same day, fighting was reported in Las Pilas Stream, 24 km southeast of Nueva Guinea, Zelaya Department. Our troops inflicted three enemy casualties and recovered an M-14 rifle.

The acts of terrorism against the civilian population continue to stand out because of their criminal and cowardly nature. On 18 September, a group of counterrevolutionaries kidnapped 27 peasants in the area of (Vado Ancho), 3 km south of Santo Tomas del Nance, Chinandega Department.

On 20 September, a group of mercenaries ambushed a civilian station wagon in the area of (Oro Fino), 20 km southwest of Siuna, Zelaya Department. Five civilians traveling in the station wagon were kidnapped. In their withdrawal, the mercenaries left two of the kidnapped people in La Gloria. These two had been killed. They also kidnapped five civilians in La Gloria.

On 21 September, in the area of (La Trocha), Villa Sandino, Chontales Department, the body of Companera Alba Maria Escobar was found. She was kidnapped by the counterrevolutionaries during their attack on the town of Cuapa on 2 August 1985.

On 21 September, a group of mercenaries ambushed a station wagon, the property of MICOIN [Domestic Trade Ministry] in the area of (Piedra Grande) and La Chancha, 3 km northeast of Muelle de los Bueyes. On that same day, a counterrevolutionary mine exploded in the area of La Polvosa, 5 km southwest of Wiwili, causing the deaths of 13 civilians traveling in a vehicle.

On the same day, a counterrevolutionary group ambushed a dugout canoe of the Health Ministry. Three companeros were traveling in the dugout ambushed by the counterrevolutionaries in the area of Moncada channel, 9 km south of Laguna de Perlas. Two of the companeros were killed and the third was kidnapped. Using a dugout, this same counterrevolutionary group attacked the town of Laguna de Perlas. The attack lasted 15 minutes. As a result four civilians were wounded.

On 23 September, a group of mercenaries murdered Santana Perez, a peasant, in the area of (Maquinye), 23 km north of Nueva Guinea.

On 23 September, a counterrevolutionary group ambushed a truck in the area of Babaska, 13 km southwest of Waslala, Matagalpa Department. As a result, two civilians were killed and five were wounded.

On 27 September, a group of Somozist mercenaries murdered seven civilians in the southwestern area of Mulukuku. On the same day, a group of mercenaries stopped the (Plomar 25) lobster boat in the area of Corn Island, Zelaya Department. They searched the boat and stole the radio, compass, two batteries, and damaged the boat with rifle fire.

Free fatherland or death!

Defense Ministry, Public and Foreign Relations Directorate

FOREIGN MINISTER REACTS TO SHULTZ STATEMENT

PA021535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1247 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto warned yesterday in New York that as long as the Ronald Reagan administration continues blocking the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and as long as there are countries that accept that policy, there simply will not be peace. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met yesterday with the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala at UN headquarters and demanded that the Nicaraguan Government take concrete actions leading to national reconciliation as a prerequisite to peace.

This statement is framed within imperialism's attack against the Sandinist people's revolution and, according to Foreign Minister D'Escoto, the topic is not open to discussion because the parties have already reached agreement on this.

However, the ranking official of the Reagan administration was clear in passing orders down to the foreign ministers of his regional allies when he asserted that the United States maintains the position that there will be no real peace in Central America until total reconciliation in Nicaragua is achieved.

The position of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government with regard to this is a secret to no one. There will be no dialogue with the counterrevolution because its chieftains are mere errand boys of the Reagan government and the CIA. Therefore the dialogue must be held with those who send them on their errands.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers presented UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with the text of the draft final document which will be up for discussion beginning Monday by the plenipotentiary representatives of the Central American governments. They pointed out to the top UN official that the pending issues are arms reduction, withdrawal of foreign advisers, and verification and control mechanisms for the security measures contained in the treaty.

The subject of reconciliation is a new element of obstruction introduced by the Reagan administration and endorsed by at least two of its loyal Central American allies.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica told reporters after yesterday's meeting with Shultz that his government will sign the document if Nicaragua agrees to disarm and conclude national reconciliation. Meanwhile, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount issued a statement along the same lines when he said: Beginning on Monday in Panama, we will discuss important matters, including the search for domestic harmony. The foreign minister failed to mention El Salvador, where the government refuses to hold talks with the FMLN rebels, obviously because the statement was meant for Nicaragua.

The U.S. stance against peace has coincided with the announcement in Washington that the $27 million approved by the U.S. Congress as nonlethal aid to the counterrevolution will begin to be disseminated.

MISURA HOLDS TALKS, ENDORSES AGREEMENTS

PA280047 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Negotiations with MISURA rebels have continued. The new MISURA general has endorsed agreements reached with revolutionary government, according to Subcommander Jose Gonzalez, the Interior Ministry's delegate in northern Zelaya. Gonzalez disclosed that a few days ago several high-ranking military commanders and government delegates met with the MISURA general staff and the peace agreements signed last May with MISURA leader Eduardo Pantin were endorsed. The agreements called for a cease-fire in the zone.

Subcommander Gonzalez recalled that Pantin, known as [words indistinct] or Red Lion, approved of the peace efforts in the zone so that Nicaraguan blood would no longer be shed. Concerning this, he said that thanks to the negotiations the cease-fire has been maintained, the autonomy process has continued to develop, and the Miskitos are returning to the Coco River communities.

U.S. STATEMENT ON ISRAELI PLO ATTACK CONDEMNED

FL031146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cuba has condemned the United States for its incredible cynicism in supporting the Israeli air attack against Tunisia, and said that such an attitude constitutes an exaltation of terrorism as an international practice. The possible participation of Washington in the attack was not overlooked by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who spoke at a UN Security Council meeting called by Tunisia to submit a proposal condemning Israel.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY TANZANIA'S NYERERE

Castro Remarks on Isle of Youth

FL021801 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Remarks by President Fidel Castro on Isle of Youth during Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's visit on 1 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] Dear comrades, I believe all of you speak Spanish, do you not?

[Crowd] Yes.

[Castro] You understand [Spanish]. Of course, Comrade Nyerere spoke in English but there are many here who also speak English and there was a translator for those who do not. As you know, I have visited this school many times, usually, when foreign visitors come. We have schools for many countries. We have a school for Angolans -- Angola is an independent country -- for Mozambicans -- Mozambique is an independent country -- also for the Congo, Ethiopia -- for independent countries. There are others which are not for independent countries -- well, we have two. Basically, they are for Namibia and Western Sahara. They are struggling for their independence. We will have to visit Western Sahara's [School] some time. Bur the tradition began with this school for Namibians which has been a priority when visitors come to the island, for two reasons. First, because of the first students who came and founded this school, the students who survived -- children, youth, adolescents -- the (Kasinta) Massacre, which you also staged so well here. For this reason, it is already a tradition to visit this school. I made many speeches [here]. Today, I do not want to speak too long. I should imitate our brother Nyerere who was brief, although I cannot imitate his eloquence because he said very warm and affectionate things here this afternoon.

For us -- for the Isle of Youth, for our country -- it is a great honor to have Comrade Julius Nyerere in Cuba, in the island, and in this school. Today we have done something special. On other occasions when visitors come, cultural groups have always been present. But this time, 100 students of each nationality were invited. So, all nationalities on this island -- including Nicaraguans, Saharans, all of them -- are represented in this event, with over 2,500 students. This has been done for the first time to honor our dear brother Julius Nyerere.

You know him very well. He has been struggling for many years. First, he fought for the independence of his own country, and ever since, he has been the most loyal, steady, and tenacious defender of the struggle movement for the liberation of Africa. He had been struggling for over 25 years when he began struggling for his own country. But later Tanzania was a foundation and a firm support of great importance for the struggle of former Portuguese colonies -- countries which were ruled by Portugal. He was a firm supporter of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against racism and fascism in that country.

He is an ardent and firm supporter of Namibia's independence and, at the same time, an untiring fighter against apartheid and the liberation of South Africa's masses who are oppressed and exploited.

He has helped all African revolutionary and progressive causes and for over 25 years has earned a solid reputation, not only in Africa, but in all Third World Countries. And I can say something else, that Nyerere is known and respected in all socialist and progressive countries. But also in industrialized countries, former colonial powers, Comrade Nyerere's name is greatly respected for his tenacity and his loyalty to the principle of the liberation of the people from the standpoint of men's freedom. He is a man of great solidarity and, at the same time, a very humble man, very modest. It was not easy to have Comrade Nyerere speak to you. We have to ask him, almost beg him and show him how to get here [to the podium] because he is a very modest man, despite his great merits, his prestige, he is characterized by his modesty. This is why it has been so pleasant to have him during these days.

Yesterday, he was explaining that he is in the process of handing the power to a new president in Tanzania. All of us have been against him leaving active leadership in his country but he will continue to head his party for a while. That is good news. But he will always continue leading his country because he is the master, as he is called in his country, because he was a teacher and he also was the master for patriots and revolutionaries and master for those who struggled for freedom. His thoughts and his principles will continue to rule his country's policies and will continue to inspire those who struggle in Africa and the entire world as an example of a dedicated, devoted, loyal, tenacious man. One cannot say Comrade Nyerere's efforts, tenacity, failed in his support to the liberation movement.

This is why we have such a deep appreciation, admiration, respect, and affection for him. He is visiting Cuba at a time progressive forces are making progress, and the revolutionary forces are advancing. I already explained in May that South Africa is going through one of the most difficult times in its history. And since then you have seen the great crisis the racist and fascist South African regime is going through. Not because of the people's struggle, which is increasing, not only for the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence, not only for the struggle of the Angolan people against South African aggressions, but for the active, growing, unsurmountable participation of the South African people. [applause]

Today we can say that the countries are on the offensive; the Angolan people, the Namibian people, the Mozambican people, and more importantly, very important, the South African people themselves, which have given an extraordinary example of courage and heroism. They have defied repressive forces and tens and hundreds have died but they have moved the world's public opinion and have moved the foundations of racism and fascism and each time [words indistinct] will not last for long.

Comrade Nyerere has said very kind and friendly words to our country. He thanked us but, in reality, we are the ones who have to thank him for all he did for his country, for Africa, for the Third World. Because the liberation of the African countries contributes to the liberation of Latin American countries. It contributes to the liberation of Third World countries, contributes to the liberation of all opressed countries.

We fulfill a basic duty, we do it with great pleasure. We have said before that to be internationalist is to pay our own debt we have with humankind. [applause]

You are part of humankind and to fulfill our internationalist duty with you is to pay the debt we have with you. Thank you very much. [applause]

Nyerere Addresses Students

FL021913 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1143 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Remarks by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere during his visit to Isle of Youth on 1 October; in English with superimposed Spanish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] I have come to Cuba to say thank you to the people of Cuba, to say thank you to them for helping us in the struggle to liberate our continent. In 1975, after the freedom fighters of Mozambique and Angola had helped to liberate Portugal from fascism and to liberate their own countries, South Africa, assisted by the CIA, tried to prevent the MPLA [Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola] from taking over the Government of Angola. They would have succeeded but for the support the MPLA got from Cuba. Since then, since 1975, Angola has been under constant attack. Angola would have lost its independence, even after 1975. What has saved Angola has been the commitment of our friends in Cuba to the liberation of our countries.

So the one reason why I am here is to say thank you to Comrade Fidel, his colleagues, and people of Cuba for the help they have given us, for the help they are giving us, and I am here also to ask them to continue to give us that assistance.

And we are here also to express a little shame to Fidel Castro and his colleagues. A little shame that we in Africa are not doing as much as we ought to do to help liberate our own continent.

You know Muslims go to Mecca every year. This is my Mecca here. [applause, chanting] The task of liberating our continent is an immense task. Everytime I come to Cuba -- this is my third time -- it is like recharging a battery. And this time, my battery has been recharged again. This visit here is unique. I have never been anywhere in the world like this place. No place else exists anywhere under the sun which is like this island. The students here, not only the students, the schools here of different nationalities of the Third World, no other country in the world is doing this. You are learning many things here. I hope you will learn one thing. Together with all the skills you are learning here, I hope you will take a little bit, you will learn a little bit of the commitment of the Cuban leadership, and the Cuban people to the liberation of the oppressed world.

I hope you will learn a little bit of Cuba's commitment to internationalism. I know Africa is weak, Africa needs help, but Africa must be committed to internationalism. We must be committed to the international struggle. To do that we do not need wealth, we need only our hearts. Cuba is not helping you because Cuba is wealthy. Cuba is an underdeveloped country like any other but their commitment is great. I hope you learn a bit of that. Thank you. [applause]

Nyerere Press Conference

FL022012 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, held a press conference in which he stressed: One of the reasons for this trip to Cuba is to give thanks, legitimate thanks, to the Cuban people for the help they have given to Africa in general and southern Africa particularly in the struggle to liberate our continent. Therefore I say that if Cuba had not intervened in 1975 and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola had been defeated, the course of the liberation of southern Africa would without any doubt have been very different. One of the reasons I am here is to express my deep sense of gratitude to the leadership of the Cuban revolution for the help given us.

In another part of the press conference held by the Tanzanian president, he said it is clear that the foreign debt of the underdeveloped countries cannot be paid, and it is necessary to find a formula for establishing a dialogue between creditors and debtors. He also said that, in the search for solutions to this problem, Africa should join the rest of the Third World because the strength of the poor nations is rooted in unity.

The situation in South Africa was another of the subjects he mentioned during the press conference, saying that there is no difference between fascism and apartheid and that violence is inevitable for the disappearance of apartheid in South Africa.

Castro Attends Farewell Ceremony

FL021749 [Editorial Report] [Intercepted in progress] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 2 October carries live coverage of the farewell ceremony for Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at Jose Marti International Airport.

The camera shows a full shot of Fidel Castro and Nyerere standing next to each other saluting while the Cuban national anthem is played. Colonel Guererro Ramos, chief of the honor guard, orders them to lower their weapons and the band then plays the Tanzanian national anthem.

Nyerere, Castro, and the interpreter hold a short discussion on the runway at 1632 GMT. The camera pans the honor guard which is in formation while Colonel Ramos gives the order to present arms.Ramos marches to where Nyerere and Castro are standing and announces that the troops are ready for inspection. Side-by-side, Nyerere and Castro review the troops then proceed to the area where the official delegation is waiting to say farewell to the Tanzanian president. Among the Cuban leaders present are Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart Davalo, as well as Central Committee members, alternate Politburo members, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers, other representatives from the Cuba Government and the diplomatic corps.

AT 1637 GMT Nyerere, Castro, and the interpreter approach the crowd gathered behind a cordoned area to say farewell. The crowd is cheering, waving Cuban and Tanzanian flags, singing revolutionary songs from Africa, and waving posters of Castro.

At the foot of the ramp to the airplane, Castro gives each of the members in Nyerere's delegation an embrace. At 1642 GMT Nyerere speaks with the crew of the plane and then gives Castro an embrace and shakes hands with him before he boards the plane. From the top of the stairs Nyerere waves goodby once again to Castro and the Cuban people before he enters the Cubana Airlines plane, an IL-62M.

After the Tanzanian delegation boards the plane, Castro, accompanied by Rafael Rodriguez, walks away from the plane. The announcer reports that Nyerere arrived in Cuba on 29 September and thus has concluded a four-day visit. The plane starts down the runway at 1648 GMT. The camera pans the crowd waving Cuban and Tanzanian flags. The announcer reports that Castro and Nyerere discussed, among other things, the foreign debt and nonaligned countries. Nyerere also received an honorary degree from Havana University. Castro and Nyerere toured the isle of youth where he visited the school for Namibian students, Henry Whitboy. Nyerere's plane leaves the ground at 1654 GMT. The camera then shows the audience still waving and gives a full shot of the plane in Cuban air space before the camera returns to the studio at 1655 GMT.

MALMIERCA ON CUBAN PRESENCE IN ANGOLA

PA250349 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Sep 85 pp 6 A, 35 A

[Report on an interview with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca by EXCELSIOR correspondent Luis Suarez in Luanda, Angola; date not given]

[Excerpts] Luanda, Angola, 7 Sep -- Cuba's position is that its military presence in Angola should not be eternal and that it should last only as long as necessary "to defend Angola;" however, "we are not concerned about criticism from the enemies of peace and independence who use the term interventionism," Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, stated in an exclusive interview. He is representing his country at the conference of the Nonaligned Movement countries that should end today in the Angolan capital (at an as yet unknown time).

There is evidence of the aid given to the People's Republic of Angola by Cuba. It has made possible the creation of an infrastructure that has allowed installations to function adequately and services to be extended to representatives of more than 100 countries and liberation movements.

The Cuban foreign minister rejected the word interest when we asked him Cuba's reason for having military forces there. Malmierca said: "Interest is not the best word. We have the will, the determination -- and we also consider it a duty -- to collaborate with peoples who must fight for their independence and their freedom, to defend that freedom for those who have achieved it, to collaborate as well with those who are striving for development, and to wipe out the terrible teachings [escuela] that have been left by imperialist domination." He summarized: "We are not pursuing interests or benefits; we are trying to do what we consider to be our internationalist duty."

We asked: "Is this costly for Cuba? [No end quotation mark as published] and he replied:

"Surely. It costs us in effort and in the sacrifice of our children, who have had to go to different places, not only to Africa. The general situation is explained to them in order to choose volunteers to go to work as construction workers, agricultural technicians, or doctors in Asia, Latin America, or Africa."

Malmierca regrets that only Cuba's aid to certain countries is mentioned. "Little is said of the collaboration and the contribution to development," he said.

He gave an example: "The contribition of Cuban doctors is greater than that offered by WHO. Additionally, those doctors go to places where medical attention was never available before."

The Cuban presence in Angola and Ethiopia is usually mentioned. The minister added that Cuban workers are cooperating in Mozambique, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Algeria, Libya, and other African countries in more than 25 kinds of civil, economic, and social activities.

Why must Cuban internationalist forces remain in Angola? To that question the minister replied: "Because it is evident that the racist South African regime has continued its aggressive actions against Angola as well as other neighboring Frontline States. A part of Angolan territory is still being occupied by racist South African forces."

Regarding the withdrawal of Cuban forces, Malmierca said that South African invasion troops were repelled on many occasions in 1975 as Angola was achieving its independence. In March 1976, when South African troops had been expelled from Angolan territory, "Angola and Cuba agreed to begin the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces. However, shortly afterward, the withdrawal of our forces had to be stopped and Cuban troops had to return to Angola in view of new aggression from the north, from attacks in Cabinda." Malmierca explained that the withdrawal was interrupted on more than one occasion, so that Cuba could support Angola in the defense of its territorial integrity. "We have reiterated on several occasions, in joint declarations of the Governments of Angola and Cuba, and also in separate declarations of our governments, our intention to extend the Cuban military presence in Angola as long as necessary to fulfill our pledge to defend Angola." Malmierca said that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a letter to the UN secretary general, has pointed out that it is important to create conditions of peace and security in southwest Africa, so that once the situation is normalized and the dangers of new aggressions against Angola are diminished or reduced, Angola and Cuba can take specific, definite steps in the process of returning our troops to Cuba." [quotation mark as published]

We asked that he specify the conditions. The foreign minister said: "They would be, fundamentally, first for Namibia to receive its independence according to Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978 -- real independence for Namibia -- which would mean the withdrawal of the South African troops that are illegally occupying Namibian territory, to beyond the Orange River. South African aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary troops must cease. Those troops are trying to stop Angola's normal revolutionary development. Threats and aggressions from other parts must cease as well, and there must be an international guarantee of respect for the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Angola.

"Then Angola and Cuba will redefine the reduction of the Cuban military presence in Angola," Malmierca reiterated, but he warned that it is not enough that there be promises and declarations, "which are not respected by either South Africa or the United States. [no end quotation mark as published] As the occupation of Namibia is illegal, he does not believe that it will last too long, but Cuba does not expect the independence of that country to be achieved by a decision of South Africa, but by the struggle of the Namibian people, which is increasing under the direction of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. He realizes that it will be a long process.

Malmierca said: "Today, thousands of Namibians are studying in Cuba to prepare to work in an independent Namibia." We told him that, notwithstanding these objectives of cooperation, there are governments and people who consider the Cuban military presence in Angola to be interventionism. The minister replied: "All countries, according to the UN Charter, have the right to give and receive help to and from other states. We are in Angola at the will of the Angolan Government, and, at the will of the government and people of Cuba, we extend this military aid. Many states offer this type of collaboration to others. It is our duty. We feel an obligation to be at the side of the Angolan people. We would not want this collaboration to be eternal, or for Angola to suffer aggression for a long time. We want peace and security to be guaranteed so that our troops can return to our homeland. However, we are not intimidated or worried by the criticism of the enemies of peace and independence, who use such adjectives (as interventionism) to refer to the Cuban military presence."

Foreign Minister Malmierca, in his address to the plenary ministerial meeting, when explaining the Cuban position on the economic situation and the foreign debt, cited the interview Fidel Castro granted to the EXCELSIOR director in support of his exposition.

ALMEIDA ATTENDS MOSCOW FRIENDSHIP MEETING

FL290600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] In Moscow, Juan Almeida, Politburo member, has attended a ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples [ICAP] and the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. At the ceremony, ICAP President Rene Rodriguez spoke, stressing the meaning of the two anniversaries and the growing development of the ties between the two friendship organizations.

BAHAMAS

MAYNARD ADDRESSES UN ON NEEDS OF SMALL STATES

FL011400 Brigetown CANA in English 2054 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, New York Sep 30, CANA-REUTER -- The Foreign Minister of the Bahamas Clement Maynard, in an address to the UN General Assembly today, spotlighted the special security and development needs of small states, such as his own.

The Bahamas, an island developing state, would appeal to the international community to adhere strictly to the rules and norms enunciated in the charter, which are indispensable to the stability and security of small states, he said.

Maynard told the 159-nation body that small states were particularly vulnerable to the vagaries of the international economic system. Many were prone to natural disasters and others were threatened by various illegal activities, including illicit traffic in narcotics. When global economic crises occur, the already fragile economic structures of small states are further weakened, he said.

Also, many small states, like the Bahamas, are archipelagos, and their configuration makes the absence of adequate transportation and communication a formidable obstacle to economic development.

Maynard, who is also minister of tourism, said many small states, particularly in the Caribbean region, faced the threat of exclusion from international developmental aid on the grounds they were not among the most needy. He said the World Bank followed a policy that ignored the real needs of small states and, in particular, overlooked the need to develop the domestic economic alternatives, in societies that operated largely on one major source of economic activity, he added.

Many small states are prone to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes and floods, Maynard continued. The precautions for, and the aftermath of, such natural disasters cause a severe drain on scarce resources.

Referring to various illegal activities that threatened the stability and security of many small states, the minister said: It has been our fate in the Bahamas, due to our archipelagic makeup, to be the subject of a significant illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs, violation of air and maritime space and illegal fishing.

At times, we have been virtually helpless in the face of these adverse developments. Other small states have experienced illegal flows of arms and migration. The smallness of our populations and, in some cases, the wide dispersal of territory does not easily enable us to police our borders.

Maynard said that, in the presence of larger, more powerful neighbours who threaten their territorial and political integrity, many small states felt compelled to incur the expense of building up a defence force, at great manpower and financial cost.

Given the difficulties many small states face in the economic sphere, and in allocating human, financial and other resources to combat illegal activity, and in endeavouring to maintain their territorial and political integrity, it is incumbent upon the international community to help sustain their economic viability and assure their sovereignty, the foreign minister said.

Discussing the narcotics problem, he said the Bahamas was in the unenviable position of being squarely located between major producer and consumer countries, while its geographical configuration made it a haven for drug traffickers. While the Bahamas had never been a producer of drugs nor a major consumer, consumption had increased directly in proportion to trafficking.

The Bahamas is a young society. We are also a small, resource-poor developing country dependent on a continuous influx of visitors who feel safe and relaxed on our islands, Maynard continued. We cannot afford to have drug trafficking gain and retain an influential position in our society.

He said the Bahamas Government was fully committed to the eradication of the narcotics trade and welcomed moves towards the drafting of a new anti-drugs convention, as well as a recent proposal by UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar for a conference at ministerial level to find solutions to the drug problem.

GRENADA

STRIKING WORKERS ORDERED TO RETURN TO WORK

FL021812 Bridgetown CANA in English 1449 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 2, CANA -- Striking workers on government-owned farms in Grenada have been told to return to work by tomorrow. Failing to do so ... it will be assumed that you are no longer interested in employment by the Grenada Farms Corporation (GFC) and, as such, GFC will have no choice but to look for alternative workers, a release from the Ministry of Agriculture told the workers.

The strike, called Monday by Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada Manual Maritime and Intellectual Workers Union (Gmmiwu), is affecting both government and privately owned estates.

Minister of Agriculture George Brizan announced three weeks ago that, through the initiative of government and farmers committee, increase wages came into effect from October 1. It said that three months back pay will be paid soon. There has been no breakdown of negotiations between itself and any trade union, the ministry said.

GFC sources said yesterday that four of the 23 state farms had been totally shut down by the strike while others have been hit in varying degrees. The release said that workers on some state farms who did not show up on Monday had returned yesterday but gave no details.

They closed farms are at La Force -- 183 acres; Marlmount -- 148 acres; La Sagesse -- 110 acres; and Laure -- 104 acres. Employment on these farms totals an average of about 125 people per day. Additionally, the sources said, the government agricultural station at Mirabeau has been closed as a result of the strike.

Information about its effect on privately owned farms is patchy but the sources said that, apart from two farms, Hope and Mount Pleasant, which have been affected 100 per cent, the effect has been light. There have been reports of threats and intimidation of non-striking workers, the source added, but the American military-trained special services unit of the police force has been put on alert to safeguard lives and property.

Gmmiwu said it wrote each employer within the framework of the agricultural industry last April making certain wage demands, but one farm owner told CANA the letter he received from the union, and letters received by other farm owners, were not addressed to anyone.

They were circular letters, he said, written just to dear sir, and signed by the assistant secretary and president general of Gmmiwu and, in that form, it is not surprising that the union got no replies.

Gmmiwu complained that the large majority of employers never bothered even to acknowledge receipt of the letter, and demands have now been stepped up from 11 and 12 EC dollars to 14.00 and 15.00 EC dollars (5.18 and 5.50 U.S.) respectively per day for women and men. The union also wants employers to guarantee workers 10 days work per fortnight. Prior to yesterday wages were 7.50 and 8.50 EC dollars (2.78 and 3.15 U.S.) respectively. The increase which came into effect yesterday for workers on state farms is 2.00 EC dollars (75 cents U.S.) per day on the current rates.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ADDRESSES UN MEETING

FL021810 Bridgetown CANA in English 2208 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 1, CANA-REUTER -- The external affairs minister of Trinidad and Tobago said today the failure to establish a new world economic order has led to developing states losing faith in multilateral financing institutions. Indifference and inaction had thwarted all efforts to bring about a new economic order and escalated world economic problems, Errol Mahabir said in a speech to the General Assembly.

It is hardly surprising therefore that developing states, which once looked towards multilateral financing institutions to assist them, are now, and with good reason, losing faith in them, he added. This discouragement is aggravated by the fact that any demonstration of economic improvement tends to bring with it the application of concepts such as that of graduation, that alters their eligibility status and entails the loss of much needed assistance from trading partners and international development organizations.

Developed states should not see a new international economic order as a threat to their economic well-being but as a concept designed primarily to restructure economic interaction and promote the growth of all peoples, he added.

A debt must always be honoured, Mahabir said. There is, however, the concomitant responsibility on the part of the developed world to ensure that the terms of the debt are such that they do not defeat the objective for which the loan was contracted and cause economic strangulation.

TRINTOC PURCHASES ALGERIAN, ALASKAN CRUDE OIL

FL262158 Bridgetown CANA in English 2042 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Sept 26, CANA -- The State-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company (Trintoc) has received the first of several shipments of Algerian crude to be processed at its 220,000 barrels per day (BPD) capacity Pointe-a-Pierre refinery, Trintoc Chairman Andrew Rose sa..d. A cargo of 350,000 barrels purchased on the spot market at U.S. 20 dollars per barrel arrived at Pointe-a-Pierre, South Trinidad, last week and several more shipments would follow, he said. Trintoc's previous purchase of foreign oil was a shipment of about 40,000 barrels of Alaskan crude which was delivered last month, he added. Rose said Pointe-a-Pierre was currently working on a throughput of 70,000 BPD, of which 60,000 was local crude. Domestic oil production averaged 178,000 BPD in the first half of this year.

BOUTERSE TO VISIT ARGENTINA, UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FL021814 Bridgetown CANA in English 2218 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Paramaribo, Oct 1, CANA-REUTER -- Suriname's military leader, Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, will visit Argentina and attend the UN General Assembly in New York during the course of this month, officials said today. Bouterse's visit to Buenos Aires will take place within the next few days and could coincide with Suriname's new Ambassador to Argentina Errol Alibux presenting his credentials to President Raul Alfonsin on October 7, they added. The head of state's visit to the United Nations, during which he will address the General Assembly, will take place towards the end of this month, the officials said.

Foreign Minister Eric Tjon Kie Sim left Paramaribo yesterday for talks with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Washington before delivering his own speech to the General Assembly on Tuesday. The government recently announced that the IDB has approved a 10-million-dollar loan to Suriname to build an educational development centre in Paramaribo and set up a school library scheme.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS, UDENHOUT ACTING

FL1260142 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Udenhout will act as minister of finance for the time being. At the end of last week, Minister Norman Kleine of finance resigned after it was announced a disturbance [words indistinct] with members of the Council of Ministers occurred. The joint policy-making organ of the cooperative parties which form the government is deliberating on how to fill in the empty post. Minister Kleine was nominated by the APM (Association of [words indistinct] Manufacturers). It is expected that a new minister will also come from this group or at least from the private sector.

SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS MINISTER APPOINTED

FL260126 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Orlando Van Amson was sworn in as minister of sports and youth affairs last Monday. Earlier, the 48-year-old Van Amson was responsible for the subdirectorate of sports and youth affairs which was part of the education department. The new ministry is the 15th department.

FONG POEN ASKS ACP, EEC TO RATIFY

FL1272032 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Minister [of Transportation, Trade, and Industry] Imro Fong Poen has called on ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific] and EEC member countries which have not ratified the Lome III Convention yet, to do so as soon as possible so that it can be valid from the first of January 1986. Fong Poen spoke at the annual meeting of the social economic sectors of the EEC and ACP member countries in Brussels. He stressed that although ratification is essential it is not enough to make the utmost use of possibilities of [words indistinct] convention. Therefore, it is necessary for all ACP and EEC countries to work together with all institutions of the convention.